

FBIS

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FOREIGN MINISTRY PROTESTS USSR, U.S. NUCLEAR TESTS

OW241131 Tokyo KYODO in English 1114 GMT 24 Feb 84

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 24 KYODO -- Japan's Foreign Ministry Friday sent letters to the Embassies of the Soviet Union, the U.S., China, France and Britain protesting those countries' nuclear tests. Ministry officials said the Soviet Union carried out 25 underground nuclear tests last year and one this February 19. The United States conducted 15 such tests, including one jointly with Britain, last year and two underground tests this year. They said France detonated nuclear bombs seven times in the South Pacific, China carried out one underground test last October and Britain one jointly with the United States last year.

ABE TO PRESS USSR ON KOREAN AIRLINER INCIDENT

OW231133 Tokyo KYODO in English 1113 GMT 23 Feb 84

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 23 KYODO -- Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe promised Thursday to press the Soviet Union to allow relatives of victims of last year's Korean Airliner incident to visit the scene of the tragedy for a memorial service. Speaking with a delegation of relations, he also said he would call on the South Korean Government to arrange fair compensation from Korean Air lines (KAL). The Soviet Union shot down the airliner last September 1, killing all 269 people on board, after it strayed over Soviet territory.

High-level Japan-Soviet talks are scheduled for Moscow on March 12-13 and Abe said Japan would make its request then. He noted that many bodies and personal belongings have not been returned. He said Japan has already asked the South Korean Government to arrange for adequate compensation from KAL, and he said these requests would be renewed at a Japan-Korea policy conference in Seoul on March 2.

TRADE WITH SOVIET UNION 'RAPIDLY SHRINKING'

OW240825 Tokyo KYODO in English 0758 GMT 24 Feb 84

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 24 KYODO -- Japan's trade with the Soviet Union has been rapidly shrinking recently with little prospect of improvement in sight, Japanese trade sources said Friday. The sources said trade with the Soviet Union last year dropped 23.3 percent from the preceding year to 4.3 billion dollars -- the largest decline since restoration of diplomatic relations between the two countries in 1956.

Japanese exports fell 27.6 percent to 2.82 billion dollars and imports from the Soviet Union decreased 13.4 percent to 1.46 billion dollars. They attributed the sudden turnaround from 1982, which saw a record 5,580 million dollar two-way trade with Japan's surplus exceeding 2.2 billion dollars, to the changed nature of the trade between the two countries.

The past trade pattern of Japan exporting heavy industrial products like machinery while importing such primary products as timber and coal has shrunk in scale as the Soviet Union's large-scale industrial projects have almost reached their limit and Japan's demand for primary products has been decreasing.

As if to further discourage the trade, the Soviet Union has been strongly requesting a major reduction of interest rates charged on Soviet imports on a deferred payment basis as well as Japan's acceptance of counter purchase trade -- trade in which an exporter buys products to enable an importer to pay for its purchases.

The sources see this as a manifestation of a strong Soviet wish to correct the recent lopsided trade pattern heavily in favor of Japan.

Thus, many Japanese traders and manufacturers are losing out to their rival European companies in export competition. Yohei Mimura, president of Mitsubishi Corp, said the new Soviet political hierarchy headed by Konstantin Chernenko will not bring about a new phase in trade. On balance, Japan's trade with the Soviet Union this year is likely to be at best the same as last year's one trade official said.

U.S. URGES LIBERALIZED MARKETS IN TOKYO MEETING

OW231241 Tokyo KYODO in English 1212 GMT 23 Feb 84

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 23 KYODO -- The United States has urged Japan to take additional steps to internationalize the yen and liberalize Japanese financial and capital markets, informed sources said Thursday. The request was made at the first-day session of a two-day meeting of financial experts from the two countries held at the Finance Ministry to discuss the yen-dollar exchange rate and other financial issues, the sources said. The sources, however, did not disclose the details of the additional measures. Discussions are to be continued Friday.

During the first-day meeting, Japanese and American officials discussed the yen-dollar exchange rate and progress on the issues contained in the Japan-U.S. joint communique announced last November, the sources said. The Japanese team explained the progress on the eight points listed in the communique, including creation of a yen-based Bankers' Acceptance (BA) market and the easing of guidelines on the issuance of European bonds by Japanese companies.

The U.S. delegation, on the other hand, reported on five items, including the question of unitary taxation and the U.S. budget deficit, according to the sources.

At the outset of the meeting, Tomomitsu Oba, vice minister of finance for international affairs, who headed the Japanese team, said "liberalization of Japanese financial and capital markets is an unavoidable task," the sources said. "We are coping with the difficult task positively," Oba was quoted as saying.

On internationalization of the yen, the sources quoted Oba as saying "it should not be promoted artificially, but a natural evolution is desirable."

The bilateral meeting will end Friday with a joint communique spelling out the details of the discussions, the sources said. The U.S. delegation was headed by Beryl Sprinkel, Treasury undersecretary for monetary affairs.

SOFTWARE TALKS WITH U.S. END IN FAILURE

OW231153 Tokyo KYODO in English 1134 GMT 23 Feb 84

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 23 KYODO -- Japan-U.S. talks on computer software ended in a deadlock Thursday with American trade officials warning that the U.S. may retaliate if Japan enacts legislation stripping software of copyright protection. At a press conference following a full day of discussions with the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) the Foreign Ministry, the Posts and Telecommunications Ministry and the Agency for Cultural Affairs, U.S. participants said that if such a law is enacted, copyright protection may be revoked from Japanese software in the U.S.

They added that action may also be taken against Japanese sellers and developers of software.

The dispute between the two countries centers on a software program rights law prepared by MITI. The MITI proposal calls for a software protection period of only 15 years, compared to 50 years in a revised Japanese copyright law and 75 years in the United States.

The U.S. pointed out during Thursday's meeting that 15 years falls far short of the 50 years in the Berne Convention or 25 years in another international copyright pact to which both Japan and the U.S. are party. U.S. trade representatives, including Clyde Prestowitz, counselor to the secretary of commerce, said there is a basic philosophical difference between U.S. and Japanese concepts about software. The U.S. considers software -- along with books and music -- to be intellectual property protected by copyright. But under the Japanese proposals, software might be treated as industrial property protected by patents, they said. The Americans also stressed that compulsory licensing in the MITI proposal is unnecessary while the MITI officials termed the MITI proposal "arbitration" designed to serve the interests of the software industry and the public.

MITI'S Yukiharu Kodama, the chief delegate to the high tech group conference, told Japanese reporters: "We will draw up a software law draft by taking into consideration" the American views. He did not elaborate.

Thursday's meeting was also attended by representatives of the Agency of Cultural Affairs which has already mapped out a bill revising the existing copyright law. It guarantees 50 years of protection for software as for novels, movies and other creative works. The deadline for submission of non-budgetary bills like software legislation to the Diet is March 27. The Education Ministry's affiliate contends the revised copyright law can provide software with legal protection but MITI insists software does not fit into either the copyright law or the patent law.

The American officials withheld specific comment on the revised copyright law, said Kodama, deputy director-general of Miti's Machinery and Information Industries Bureau. He said his ministry is dropping a plan to include a clause calling for software standardization in the forthcoming draft despite such recommendations made by the ministry's advisory body on which the software program rights law is primarily based. Kodama expressed the hope that Japan and the United States would continue consultations on the MITI plan. Lower court rulings involving software have been based on the current copyright law. MITI said 44 software cases are still pending in Pananese courts.

IRANIAN, IRAQI FOREIGN MINISTERS MAY VISIT JAPAN

OW231131 Tokyo KYODO in English 1057 GMT 23 Feb 84

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 23 KYODO -- Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati and Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz are likely to visit Japan, probably in April or May, a highly-placed Foreign Ministry official said Thursday. The official said Velayati and 'Aziz have accepted invitations to visit Tokyo for separate talks.

The recent escalation of the four-year old Iran-Iraq war would not hinder their planned visits to Japan, said the official, who declined to be named. "The dispute has not reached the point of an all-out war," the official said.

The two foreign ministers were invited to Tokyo last summer when their Japanese counterpart, Shintaro Abe, visited the two countries. Their invitations were renewed by Deputy Foreign Minister Toshijiro Nakajima during his recent trip to the region.

The Foreign Ministry official said Abe is expected to try to create a climate for an early settlement of the war in his talks with Velayati and 'Aziz. Japan is the only major Western country maintaining diplomatic relations both with Iran and Iraq.

8 MILLION TONS OF PRC CRUDE OIL TO BE IMPORTED

OW231115 Tokyo KYODO in English 0835 GMT 23 Feb 84

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 23 KYODO -- Japan has agreed to import 8 million tons of crude oil from China this year, unchanged from 1983, the importers conference of Chinese petroleum in Japan said Thursday. In talks held in Beijing, representatives of the conference and China National Chemicals Import and Export Corp also set the crude oil import price for the first quarter at 28.65 dollars per barrel, down 5 cents from last year's fourth quarter, officials said.

KANEMATSU-GOSHO TO BUILD HIGHWAYS IN PRC

OW240301 Tokyo KYODO in English 0216 GMT 24 Feb 84

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 24 KYODO -- Kanematsu-Gosho Ltd, Japan's eighth biggest trading house, said Friday it has agreed with China and a Hong Kong concern to build 240 kilometers of toll highways, linking three southern cities -- Shenzhen, Guangzhou and Zhuhai -- in Guangdong Province. With the highway's southern end connected with Hong Kong, the projected roads are expected to help spur economic development in southern China.

Under the agreement, Kanematsu-Gosho, Guangdong Province Super Highways Development Co and Hopewell Holdings Ltd. of Hong Kong will establish in early April a company, tentatively named Guangzhou-Shenzhen-Zhuhai Super Highway Co, for the project. The joint venture will be owned 51 percent by the Guangdong authority and the rest equally by Kanematsu and Hopewell, a company spokesman said. They have not worked out details of the plan. But the spokesman said construction would begin in the fall this year and end in 10 years. Construction will roughly cost 200 billion yen (900 million dollars), he said. Kanematsu plans to ask Katahira and Engineers Inc., a major Japanese consulting firm, for design of the highways.

DIET APPROVES FISCAL 1983 SUPPLEMENTARY BUDGET

OW240751 Tokyo KYODO in English 0726 GMT 24 Feb 84

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 24 KYODO -- The Diet (parliament) Friday approved a fiscal 1983 supplementary budget revising total spending upward to 50,839 billion yen (221 billion dollars) from the initial 50,379 billion yen.

The House of Councillors passed the budget in a plenary session. The House of Representatives approved it earlier this week.

EXPANDED VERSION RECOUNTS 424TH MAC MEETING

SK231249 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0505 GMT 23 Feb 84

[Text] The 424th MAC meeting was held at Panmunjom on 22 February at the proposal of our side. At the meeting, our side lodged a strong protest with the enemy side against the fact that the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean military, fascist elements are extremely straining the situation in our country by waging the aggressive "Team Spirit-84" joint military exercise. Our side then urged the enemy side to account for this.

According to the statement by Major General Yi Tae-ho, senior member of our side, since 1 February the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets have waged the largest ever war drill in South Korea by mobilizing a vast force of more than 200,000 men and sophisticated weapons of massacre. Mobilized in this exercise are various corps and division headquarters of the U.S. imperialist aggressors based in the U.S. mainland, Hawaii, and overseas, infantry and airborne brigades, aircraft carrier battle groups, amphibious task forces, two amphibious battle groups, Marine task forces of the U.S. 7th Fleet, and units of all levels under major commands of the U.S. Armed Forces. In particular, nuclear carrier aircraft, including B-52 strategic bombers capable of carrying nuclear weapons, missiles, UH-60-A Blackhawk helicopters, which are called ultra-modern large transport planes, and other sophisticated military equipment are thrown into this war drill.

U.S. imperialist aggressors are now swarming onto the Korean peninsula from the U.S. mainland, Hawaii, Guam, Okinawa in Japan, and Clark Air Base in the Philippines. The U.S. imperialist aggressors occupying South Korea and the puppet army have assumed a combat posture. Because of the maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists to provoke a war, the dark clouds of war are approaching the Korean peninsula hour by hour.

Just as the U.S. imperialists have done every time they have waged the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises, so too, this year, they, simulating us as an enemy, aim at fully attacking the northern half of the republic from land, the sea, and the sky.

The "Team Spirit-84" joint military exercise is a test war to conduct a concentric attack on the northern half of the republic by simultaneously mobilizing at any moment the vast U.S. imperialist aggressors, the South Korean puppet army, and various kinds of war means, including nuclear weapons, and it is a preliminary nuclear war to put into practice the nuclear war plan that has already been hatched. Having formulated a plan for nuclear war long ago, the U.S. imperialists have continuously worked to complete this plan through the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises.

During the "Team Spirit-78" joint military drill, they deployed Lance missiles in the area along the Military Demarcation Line and conducted firing exercises. In 1981, they waged a war rehearsal, simulating the use of nuclear, chemical, and bacteriological weapons. Participating in the "Team Spirit-84" war exercise last year were the U.S. Strategic Command, whose basic function is the command of nuclear war, nuclear aircraft carriers, strategic and fighter bombers carrying nuclear weapons, and nuclear missiles. Mobilized in the "Team Spirit-84" war drill are the main force of the U.S. 7th Fleet, including an aircraft carrier battle group equipped with nuclear weapons, numerous nuclear-laden planes, including B-52 strategic bombers and F-16 fighter bombers, and nuclear missile units. These nuclear armed forces are the units that specialize in nuclear attack. They are also units that have waged exercises, simulating a nuclear attack on us, in South Korea and its vicinity.

Like the above, the "Team Spirit-84" joint military exercise is an escalation of the maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists to provoke nuclear war.

The senior member of our side noted that the "Team Spirit-84" joint military exercise now being waged by the enemy is a vicious challenge to all Korean people who aspire for peace on the Korean peninsula and the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland and it is a criminal act that gravely threatens peace in Asia and the world. He also said the exercise is a wanton violation of the preamble of the Armistice Agreement on the prevention of all hostile acts and of the recurrence of war in Korea.

The senior member of our side lodged a strong protest with the enemy side for leading the situation to the brink of war, waging the "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercise, and demanded that the exercise for a war of aggression be stopped immediately.

Nevertheless, the enemy foolishly maneuvered to justify its criminal acts, saying that the "Team Spirit 84" war drill is not a violation of the Armistice Agreement and the like.

The senior member of our side strongly refuted its assertion on the basis of the preamble of the Armistice Agreement and its paragraphs 13c and 13d and exposed and condemned the aggressive and dangerous nature of the "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercise.

The aggressive and dangerous nature of the "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercise is, above all, revealed obviously by its purpose itself. The joint military rehearsal is aimed at checking and completing war preparations to invade the northern half of the republic in union with the South Korean puppet army by mobilizing huge armed forces which the U.S. imperialists have deployed in South Korea, the U.S. mainland, and the Pacific for a Korean war.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors themselves have openly stated that the joint military exercise is aimed at completing a combat posture through the joint exercises of the ground, naval, and air units and special amphibious operational units of the U.S. forces and the puppet army, including the exercises of reattaching, operating, transporting, and concentrating reinforcements stationed abroad.

The aggressive and dangerous nature of the "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercise is also obviously unveiled by its scale and content. Mobilized in the war drill now being waged by the U.S. imperialists are a vast force of more than 200,000 men and operational equipment, including ultra-modern weapons of massacre.

In no region in the world have the U.S. imperialists ever waged a military drill by mobilizing such vast armed forces.

Through the joint military exercise, the U.S. imperialists are now trying to further strengthen military collusion among the United States, Japan, and South Korea and to promote the fabrication of the triangular military alliance. Herein lies another aggressive and grave nature of the "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercise.

It goes without saying that if the study on an emergency in the Far East, which has been conducted by the U.S. imperialist aggressors, were aimed at perfecting a U.S.-Japanese-South Korean joint operation plan to invade the North, the "Team Spirit" operations would put the study into a practical combat action. Timed to coincide with the waging of the "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercise, the enemy is further intensifying aerial espionage and military provocations against the norther half of the republic.

From the beginning of this year to 20 February, the violations of the Armistice Agreement by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets have numbered more than 3,450. At around 0913 hours on 22 February, the very day when the MAC meeting was to be held, the enemy infiltrated two F-86 fighters into the air above our side south of Pyongyang in the central sector of the front to commit a hostile act.

Because of the fanatic war maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets, an acute situation in which a trifling accidental incident may cause a war has been created on the Korean peninsula today.

The senior member of our side continued: Easing the tense situation created on the Korean peninsula and achieving the country's peace and peaceful reunification are the urgent demands of the times and our nation. Proceeding from this, as a new step for a peaceful solution to the Korean question, we recently proposed the holding of tripartite talks by allowing the South Korean authorities to participate in talks between us and the United States to discuss the question of signing a peace agreement between Korea and the United States, the question of withdrawing the U.S. troops from South Korea, and the question of adopting a declaration of nonaggression between the North and the South.

He further stressed: Our proposal is based on the stand to remove the danger of war prevailing on the Korean peninsula, to maintain and consolidate peace, to open a peaceful phase in settling the Korean question through dialogue and negotiations at a meeting of the parties concerned with the settlement of the Korean question.

He said: Instead of affirmatively responding to our fair and aboveboard proposal, the enemy answered by waging the "Team **Spirit** 84" joint military exercise. This nakedly shows that the U.S. imperialists are not interested in peace and peaceful reunification in Korea at all and they are the ringleader who is creating the danger of year.

Noting that, if the U.S. imperialists threaten and try to subdue us with such provocative commotions as the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise, this is, indeed, a foolish act, he continued: The policy based on the stand of strength never works before our people. If the U.S. imperialists had not forgotten the lesson from history through the 1950's to today, they would be aware that our remarks are not empty talk.

He said: The U.S. imperialists must not bring the situation in our country to the brink of war with such military provocations as the "Team Spirit" joint military drill, but they must accept our new peaceful initiative and respond to the tripartite talks proposal. The U.S. imperialist aggressors must bear in mind that, if they persistently pursue the policy of war, continuing provocative war exercises against us, in defiance of our peace-loving efforts, nothing good will result.

In conclusion, the senior member of our side warned that, even though our people love peace and do not want war, they will never allow the enemy to invade our country.

KOREAN U.S. PAPER REPORTS 3-WAY TALKS PROPOSAL

SK241024 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1011 GMT 24 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang February 24 (KCNA) -- The January 25 issue of ASIA-AMERICA NEWS, a Koreans' newspaper published in the United States, gave prominence to the proposal for tripartite talks put forward by a joint meeting of the Central People's Committee and the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Under the title "North Proposes Three-Way Talks With U.S. and South. It Arouses Uncommon Concern of Overseas Koreans of All Strata", the paper gave detailed accounts of the joint meeting held in Pyongyang on January 10 and the DPRK proposal for tripartite talks. The paper also carried summaries of the letters to the U.S. Government and Congress and to the Seoul authorities which were adopted at the joint meeting of the DPRK Central People's Committee and SPA Standing Committee.

RPR SAYS ZHAO SUPPORTS TALKS PROPOSAL

SK240157 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 22 Feb 84

[Talk from feature program "Today's Feature": "Reunification of the National Territory Is the Urgent Demand of the National History"]

[Excerpts] The world's broad social circles positively support and welcome the North's proposal for tripartite talks, saying that it is the most rational and realistic one aimed at opening a new way for the independent and peaceful reunification of the Korean peninsula.

In an interview given to Australian reporters, PRC Premier Zhao Ziyang touched on the question of the Korean peninsula. He stressed that it is just for the DPRK to have put forth the proposal for tripartite talks.

Meanwhile, a spokesman for the Chinese Foreign Ministry, too, pointed out: We admit that the holding of the tripartite talks is profitable for easing the tense situation in the Korean peninsula and it is also profitable for expediting the peaceful reunification. China assumes a position of positively supporting the holding of the tripartite talks.

A spokesman for the Yugoslav Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs has expressed his conviction that the tripartite talks will affirmatively contribute to the reunification of the Korean peninsula and also to easing the tense situation in the Korean peninsula and its vicinity.

YOUTH GROUP ADOPTS PROGRAM ON 'KOREAN QUESTION'

SK231050 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1010 GMT 23 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang February 23 (KCNA) -- A meeting of the Executive Committee of the World Federation of Democratic Youth adopted a 1984 action programme on the Korean question on February 9, which says: The World Federation of Democratic Youth struggles against imperialist moves to form a U.S.-Japan-South Korea tripartite military alliance and create "two Koreas." We will extend more active solidarity to the struggle of the Korean people and youth for forcing the U.S. troops out of South Korea and achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. We fully support the new proposal for tripartite talks advanced by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to remove the danger of nuclear war in the Korean peninsula and peacefully resolve the Korean question. We strongly condemn such massive war exercises as the "Team Spirit 84" and will take various measures on the occasion of the international June 25-July 27 anti-U.S. joint struggle month.

Groups Condemn 'Team Spirit'

SK240445 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0356 GMT 24 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang February 24 (KCNA) -- Delegations of 20 youth organizations to a meeting of the Executive Committee of the World Federation of Democratic Youth and the first meeting of the preparatory committee of the 12th World Youth and Students Festival made public a joint statement on February 11 denouncing the "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercises and supporting the proposal for tripartite talks.

The statement says: We demand that the United States not introduce into South Korea "Pershing II" medium-range missiles, cruise missiles and neutron weapons, means of mass destruction, but withdraw its forces and all its aggressive weapons including nuclear weapons from there.

We vehemently denounce the provocative "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercises being staged by the United States and the South Korean authorities and the schemes to form a U.S.-Japan-South Korea three-way military alliance and demand the United States to show a sincere attitude towards the DPRK's efforts for national reunification and permanent peace and security. We demand that the South Korean authorities immediately stop their act of leaving South Korea as a nuclear advance base, persisting in their policy of depending on outside forces and splitist manoeuvres. We fully support the proposal to hold tripartite talks by letting the South Korean authorities participate in talks between the DPRK and the United States, an epochal step for national reunification, put forward at a joint meeting of the Central People's Committee and the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK.

The statement calls upon the peaceloving youth of the world to express full support to and solidarity with the Korean people and youth in their just struggle for accelerating the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. The joint statement was signed by the delegations of Italian Communist Youth Federation, the Progressive Youth Organization of Turkey, the Japan League of Socialist Youth, the Communist Young Federation of Sri Lanka, the Syrian Revolutionary Youth League, the Syrian National Union of Students, the General Union of Palestine Students, the Arab Youth League, the Revolutionary Ethiopia Youth Association, the Sudanese Youth League, the National Youth League of the All People's Congress of Sierra Leone, the African Youth of Amilcar Cabral of Guinea-Bissau, the Revolutionary Youth Organization of Benin, the Tanzanian Youth Organization, the Young Socialist Movement of Guyana, the July 19 Sandinist Youth Union of Nicaragua, the Costa Rica Vanguard Youth, the Youth Organization of the People's National Party of Jamaica, the Federation of Communist Youth of Paraguay and the Youth of the Movement for Rebuilding the Socialist People's Party of Venezuela.

U.S. SENDS MARINE DIVISION INTO 'TEAM SPIRIT'

SK231121 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1057 GMT 23 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang February 23 (KCNA) -- The U.S. imperialists committed the provocative act of hurling their Third Marine Division into the "Team Spirit 84" war exercises, according to a radio report from Seoul. This aggression force which arrived in South Korea on February 22 will reportedly participate in full-scale large joint landing operation exercise in a simulated attack on the northern half of the DPRK after holding mountain area, surprise landing and firing exercises together with the puppet Marines.

The U.S. Third Marine Division based in Okinawa, Japan, had committed sanguinary atrocities in the landing operations in Inchon during the past war of aggression against Korea. The U.S. imperialists' plan to hold large-scale landing operation exercise with the mobilization of the notorious Marine division fully shows that the unprecedented-in-scope "Team Spirit 84" war exercises are an offensive "test war" against the Northern half of the DPRK. According to foreign press reports, "Mercury" and "American Monarch", large-size transport landing craft of the U.S. Navy, arrived at Naha port of Okinawa on February 22 and are hastening preparations to leave for South Korea carrying a large quantity of combat materials for participation in the "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercises.

NODONG SINMUN COMMENTS ON 'CRIMINAL' EXERCISE

SK230532 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2225 GMT 22 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang February 22 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today carries an article headlined "U.S. Imperialism Cannot Conceal Criminal Nature of 'Team Spirit 84' War Exercises."

Noting that the war rehearsal going on in the whole area of South Korea proves in actuality that it is not an annual exercise for "defense" but an undisguisedly offensive one and a "test war" aimed at invading the North, the paper says: The offensive nature of the "Team Spirit 84" military exercises is to be seen fully in their scale. Mobilised in the exercise are huge aggression forces of U.S. imperialism and South Korean puppet army, 207,500 strong. This numerical strength is enough to wage a full-scale modern war. The 25th Division of the U.S. Army stationed in Hawaii and the U.S. Army 7th Division in the U.S. mainland, which are participating in the current exercises, are being built up into light infantry divisions under the "modernization program" of the U.S. Army so as to be quickly dispatched to South Korea and other overseas areas.

The offensive nature of the current rehearsal is all the more clearly shown in its content. The U.S. imperialist mobilised there "unprecedentedly many units which can mainly carry out landing operations including one landing task corps and two landing combat groups. In the rehearsal they intend to conduct large-scale landing and parachuting exercises on the coasts of South Korea with a purpose to carry them out in the coastal areas of the northern half of the DPRK in "case of contingency."

The U.S. warlikers and the South Korean puppet clique also plan to stage an exercise of infiltration into the areas of our side with the mobilisation of many special units and to conduct an exercise of striking and bombing our rear or any place with the mobilization of nuclear-capable planes and nuclear missiles. The U.S. imperialist aggressors themselves openly announced that the importance of the rehearsal lies in "carrying out joint operations on the spot where a battle may possibly take place in the future."

The "Team Spirit 84" being held by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets is a "test war" to invade the North and is fraught with the danger of developing into a war against the north any moment. The paper stresses: With nothing can the U.S. imperialists conceal the criminal nature of the current war rehearsal. Though the United States and the South Korean authorities are resorting to a very adventurous war game, there is no change in our stand to hold tripartite talks. We are patiently waiting for their positive response to our proposal.

SOUTH'S TOURIST OFFICIALS SEEK ASYLUM ABROAD

SK241021 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1007 GMT 24 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang February 24 (KCNA) -- A number of overseas officials at the levels of "department chief" and "section chief" of the puppet tourist company including a certain Na have sought asylum abroad in a recent few years, ignoring the order of the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique to return, according to a radio report from Seoul. A certain Hong, one-time director of the puppet tourist company in New York, was apprehended by the fascist clique while attempting to take refuge after receiving an order to return in December last year. This indicates that the tendency of refusing to share destiny with the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique steeped in treacheries is growing daily among the overseas officials of the puppet tourist company.

NODONG SINMUN BERATES SOUTH VIEW OF THIRD WORLD

SK240418 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2253 GMT 23 Feb 84

[NODONG SINMUN 24 February commentary: "The Useless, Absurd Remarks of a Colonial Stooge"]

[Text] Having summoned chiefs of overseas diplomatic missions home to participate in the second meeting of the chiefs of diplomatic missions overseas at Chongwadae on 20 February, puppet traitor Chon Tu-hwan clamorously called for carrying out extensive, powerful, and all-out diplomatic activities to utilize all diplomatic resources at home and abroad. While saying that the basic aim of diplomacy is to promote relations with the Third World, he called for doubling efforts to achieve this end.

No doubt, the aim of the all-out diplomacy clamorously stressed by the puppet is to impair, at any cost our republic's influence, which has increased in the international arena with the passage of time, and to extricate himself from external isolation. At a time when his true color as a political swindler and member of a gang of thugs has been exposed and when he has been driven into a corner with the revelation of the false anticomunist, antirepublic rackets kicked up against us, he is frantically maneuvering for a diplomatic offensive by mobilizing chiefs of all overseas diplomatic missions so that he can extricate himself from this corner.

What is ridiculous is that, having committed various crimes against the peoples of newly emerging countries as a group of colonial stooges for the U.S. imperialists, the puppet clique clamorously babbled about the promotion of relations with the Third World.

It is widely known to the world that South Korea is a hereditary territory [migukui sesubyongji], which has been occupied by the U.S. imperialist aggressive forces for nearly 40 years, and that the so-called South Korean regime is a colonial, puppet regime that was concocted and has been maintained by the patronage of the U.S. forces, and bayonets. As for traitor Chon Tu-hwan, who is now nestled in the South Korean puppet regime, he has been trained for a long time by the bestial nature of the U.S. imperialists and the spirit of butchering men. He is an unpardonable criminal who, participating in his master's Southeast Asian war of invasion, assaulted peaceful villages and randomly murdered innocent residents in the Southeast Asian region. He can never become the friend of the peoples of newly emerging countries.

Having seized power, patronized by the U.S. imperialists, traitor Chon Tu-hwan first met the Israeli ambassador and pledged the promotion of friendship. Everyone knows that the puppets are now colluding with South African racists, with Israeli aggressors, and with the treacherous bunch in Taiwan. Such being the case, they are clamorously babbling about the promotion of relations with the Third World and are wickedly maneuvering to disguise themselves as friends of the peoples of the nonaligned and newly emerging countries. This is an intolerable defilement and mockery of the peoples of these countries.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring's attempt to infiltrate the Third World resembles a wolf in sheep's clothing. By joining the ranks of nonaligned countries and of the countries of the Third World, the puppets are trying to hinder the national cause of the peoples of these countries and their independent development, posing as a guide for imperialist aggression, to conceal their true color as colonial stooges, and to extricate themselves from international isolation. Their wild desire, however, will never be fulfilled.

Everyone knows that the Chon Tu-hwan clique is a group of those who employ two-faced tactics by serving as a guide for the imperialists' policy of aggression and war, while clamorously advocating freedom and peace and by assuming a role as executors who help the imperialists in their economic exploitation and plunder, while clamorously babbling about friendship and cooperation.

The crow will remain a crow, even though 100 years may pass. No matter how desperately such a puppet as traitor Chon Tu-hwan tries to transform himself into something, he will not be able to be anything other than a puppet. We cannot imagine him becoming a friend of the peoples of the Third World. Having insight into the filthy nature of the South Korean puppets, the peoples of the Third World will never tolerate the puppets' brazen sophistry and deceitful tricks.

NODONG SINMUN REVIEWS JAPANESE MILITARY SPENDING

SK231117 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1035 GMT 23 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang February 23 (KCNA) -- A high-ranking person in Japanese authority said at the Diet he would make efforts to observe the 1976 resolution on limiting Japan's military expenses below one percent of her gross national product. A government statement made public on the very next day suggested that military disbursements may go beyond the limit and government ministers stressed at a meeting of Liberal Democratic dietmen that the military spendings should outstrip the one percent limit.

Commenting on this, NODONG SINMUN today says that these different talks did not come from differences in the government but are a political stratagem for deliberately confusing public opinion. The author of the commentary says: The nature of these different talks is apparent. Their talk about "keeping" the one percent limit is a temporary camouflage for emasculating the persistent opposition of the people and numbing their vigilance. What they have in mind is to surpass the one percent limit.

Outwardly the military expenses in the draft budget of the Japanese Government for fiscal 1984 submitted to the Diet are set at 0.99 percent of the GNP. But, in actuality, every condition is provided there for surpassing this limit.

The surpassing of the one percent limit by the Japanese Government in military outlay is a grave and bellicose step for opening the door of unlimited arms buildup and leading Japan along the road of catastrophic war. The Japanese reactionaries are employing jugglery in the problem of turning Japan into a nuclear base, too.

The Japanese authorities never open their mouths without clamouring about the observance of the three non-nuclear principles prohibiting the production, possession and introduction of nuclear weapons. This talk of theirs is a hypocritical one. This was fully laid bare when Japan opposed or abstained in adopting the resolutions on non-use of nuclear weapons, nuclear freezing and non-nuclear forestalling attack at the U.N. General Assembly session last year. The Japanese reactionaries are trying to push through overseas dispatch of troops and retrogressive revision of the Constitution, too, by such trick.

While talking outwardly about "respecting" the present Constitution of Japan abandoning war, some people in Japanese authority are taking a posture inwardly to revise the Constitution. While prattling in word that Japan would not become a "military power", they, in deed, are opening the door of unlimited armaments expansion. They are chanting peace in the facade, hastening war preparations behind.

PAPER NOTES SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION IN AGRICULTURE

SK221125 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1048 GMT 22 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang February 22 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today says only when the developing countries strengthen South-South cooperation in the domain of agriculture, would they be able to successfully overcome the present food and agricultural crisis, attain self-sufficiency in food and firmly defend political independence and nation's chajusong, repulsing any threat and blackmail and pressure of the imperialists.

Noting that the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization announced that those who suffer from malnutrition in developing countries number 420 million and specialists said at a world conference on food that the developing countries would fall short of more than 100 million tons of food annually in the coming two years, the author of a NODONG SINMUN article says: Taking advantage of this difficulty of the developing countries, the imperialists are dumping their surplus agricultural produce into these countries to rake in a huge sum of profits and deliberately hampering their agricultural development. Only by expanding and developing South-South cooperation in the domain of agriculture can the developing countries bridge over the economic difficulties at present and successfully promote the building of a new society. A practical demand of strengthened South-South cooperation in agriculture for the developing countries is also attributable to the fact that the world is undergoing food shortage caused by a long spell of abnormal weather and the imperialists are craftily scheming to subjugate developing countries again with food as a "weapon."

If the developing countries strengthen South-South cooperation, they will be able to solve many knotty problems in the domain of agriculture. When they briskly exchange and cooperate, dedicating experience and technology and donating fund on the principle of collective self-reliance, they will be able to rapidly develop agricultural production with their own efforts.

The developing countries have not a few experiences and techniques to exchange in the field of agriculture. The advantages of South-South cooperation in the field of agriculture have been proved in practice. This South-South cooperation results in a leaping development of agricultural production in the countries engaged in it. The realities show that in order to attain self-sufficiency in food, it is necessary for them to strengthen South-South cooperation.

The developing countries should successfully discharge their duty in accordance with the programs for economic cooperation already adopted at many conferences and thus strengthen South-South cooperation in the domain of agriculture.

INCREASE IN TIMBER PRODUCTION REPORTED

SK240856 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0812 GMT 24 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang February 24 (KCNA) -- Timber production is on the increase in Korea. The daily plan is fulfilled at 110 per cent under the Ministry of Forestry these days. The timber output in Chagang, Yanggang and North Hamgyong Provinces, the major timber production bases of the country, has shot up 20 per cent above that in the comparable period last year. The Rimyongsu, Yupyong and Kapsan forestry stations in Yanggang Province are topping their daily timber production quotas by more than 30 per cent by raising the mechanization rate. Meanwhile, the prop production enterprises have markedly raised prop production by creating good felling sites and effectively using the rolling stock.

The forestry stations and prop production enterprises in different areas produced more than 218,400 props and over 48,300 sleepers outside their monthly assignments. The forestry workers continue deepening their successes with a goal to fulfil more than 75 percent of their yearly timber production plan in the winter season.

PORt'S NEW LOOK CREDITED TO KIM CHONG-IL

SK231039 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1000 GMT 23 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang February 23 (KCNA) -- The Soho fishery station situated on the east coast of Korea has turned into a modern seafood production base under the wise guidance of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The fisheries output has increased nearly 2.5 times and the horse-power of the ships 1.7 times and the production area extended 2 times as against 15 years ago. The port has been largely expanded and well equipped with cranes, unloading conveyers, large-fish conduits and other unloading and carriage facilities. A modern combined processing line has been introduced at the newly built indoor fish processing site with a floor space of thousands of square metres so that all work including processing, carriage and storage of fishes can be done automatically. A freezing factory with 20,000 ton storage capacity was built in place of a 450 ton-capacity cold-storage. The ship repair base facilities has been consolidated, provided with new modern slipways.

The fishermen constantly increase fish catch by scientific and active fishing operations with all-purpose and modern fishing boats, unhindered by weather. This change at the Soho port is a fruition of the energetic guidance of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il to carry into practice the grand plan of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to supply the people with fresh fishes in all seasons. The dear leader visited there several times and brightly indicated the orientation and way to be followed by the fishery station. He dispatched a group of able technicians there to accelerate the work of converting the fishing boats into all-purpose and modernized ones and sent many technical means there. The Soho fishery station which has assumed new looks serves as a reliable seafood production base of the country.

KIM CHONG-IL AIDS IN BUILDING CONVEYOR LINES

SK221204 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1034 GMT 22 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang February 22 (KCNA) -- Many long-distance belt conveyor lines have been built in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in recent years. In the mid-1970s when the grand battle of socialist construction was being powerfully waged in Korea, the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il unfolded a vast blueprint for building large long-distance belt conveyor lines in main domains of the national economy including mining industry and guided the work for its realization at the head.

A large long-distance belt conveyor line was laid at the Unryul mine in 1975 under a bold plan and command of the dear leader. This highly automated and remote-controlled belt conveyer line has sharply raised transport efficiency by carrying scraped earth and ores without letup. With the massive removal of scraped earth, several open-cast cutting sites have been brought into shape at the mine and a dike has stretched into the sea to link three islands and create thousands of hectares of new arable land.

On the initiative of the dear leader, a large long-distance belt conveyer line stretching more than 10 kilometres from the cutting faces to the ore dressing plant was built at the Komdok General Mining Enterprise. This transport line operated with telemechanics and industrial television has raised the ore carriage capacity 10 times. After creating examples of the construction of modern long-distance belt conveyor lines at the Unryul, Komdok and other big mines, the dear leader saw to it that they were widely generalized. Thus long-distance belt conveyor lines were built at the Musan, Yongyang, Kapsan, Sangnong and other mines, which now prove their great merit. With a sharp increase of ore transport by the long-distance belt conveyer lines, a capacity for carrying tens of millions of tons of ores annually has been created in mining industry last year. New ore transport capacity of more than 30 million ton was created.

Long-distance belt conveyor lines have been built in pits of the Anju District coal mining complex, a gigantic coal production centre, and other coal mines and the automation and remote-control of the carriage system has been accelerated. More than 70 per cent of coal transport is assumed by over ten long-distance belt conveyors at the coal mines in Anju district. Many long-distance belt conveyor lines have been laid in the mining industry which had only one seven years ago. Modern long-distance belt conveyers have been widely introduced at tideland reclamation sites, ports and other domains, too. The transport capacity has further increased with the introduction and effective use of these lines in different domains of the national economy.

KIM IL-SONG SENDS GREETINGS TO IRANIAN PRESIDENT

SK102331 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2245 GMT 10 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang February 10 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of greetings on February 10 to Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the victory of the Islamic revolution in Iran.

The message reads: On the 5th anniversary of the victory of the Islamic revolution in Iran I warmly congratulate your excellency, the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Iranian people on behalf of the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Korean people and on my own. Since the victory of the revolution the Iranian people under the leadership of his excellency Ayatollah Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the Islamic revolution of Iran, have scored many achievements in the struggle to firmly defend the revolutionary gains and build an independent and prosperous new society, repulsing the aggression and interventionist manoeuvres of the imperialists.

The Korean people are heartily rejoiced over the successes made by the Iranian people in a short period in the efforts to build a rich and powerful, independent and sovereign state. Convinced that the friendship and cooperation between the Korean and Iranian peoples forged in the common struggle for independence against imperialism will further expand in conformity with the idea of independence, friendship and peace in the future, I take this opportunity to sincerely wish Your Excellency president and your people greater successes in the work for the country's independent development.

WEINBERGER VISIT TO INSPECT 'TEAM SPIRIT' NOTED

SK240422 Seoul YONHAP in English 0320 GMT 24 Feb 84

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 23 (YONHAP) -- U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger will visit South Korea in March or April to observe the ongoing "Team Spirit '84," combined U.S.-South Korean military exercise, a Japanese daily reported Thursday.

The YOMIURI SHIMBUN, an influential vernacular newspaper, quoted Japanese Government sources as saying that Weinberger also will stop over Tokyo on his way back home from Seoul. However, the detailed schedule for his visit to South Korea was not available, the daily said.

The annual joint military exercise, involving 207,500 U.S. and South Korean troops, will run through mid-April. It began officially Feb. 1 to test mobility and strategy for U.S.-South Korean forces and to improve combat readiness.

During his stay in Japan, Weinberger is scheduled to meet with his Japanese counterpart Yuko Kurihara to discuss the recent Soviet military build-up in the Far East and other military issues pending between the two nations, the newspaper added. Weinberger is expected to issue a special statement to speak highly of Japanese Government's move to increase its defense budget for 1984 by 6.55 percent over the previous year, the daily said.

SENNEWALD DESCRIBES NORTH AS 'ISOLATIONIST'

SK240039 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 24 Feb 84 p 1

[Text] North Korea, intent on its ongoing military buildup, has made no efforts to "reach out and open its society to the peoples of the world," said Gen. Robert Sennewald, commander of the Republic of Korea-U.S. Combined Forces, yesterday. Because of its isolationist attitude, frustrations and misunderstandings exist in North Korea, Sennewald said in a speech before Korean Rotary Club members in Seoul. "Misunderstanding leads to mistrust. And mistrust leads to tension...and to such military provocations as the bombing in Rangoon," said Gen. Sennewald, also commander of the U.S. Forces Korea.

The Rangoon bombing occurred on Oct. 9, 1983, during President Chon Tu-hwan's official visit to Burma. The president missed being a victim of the explosion by minutes, but 17 Korean officials accompanying him on the visit were killed. Four Cabinet members were among the Korean victims.

In contrast to the Pyongyang regime, the Republic of Korea is recognized internationally as a growing force that is sincerely seeking peace, Gen. Sennewald said. The most important difference between North Korea or any other closed totalitarian regime and the Republic of Korea is "what you and your colleagues in this and similar organizations bring to the strength of the stool -- that is, international outreach and understanding," he said. The stool he referred to allegorically is the three-legged type used by negotiators at a bargaining table. One leg represents the military strength of nations. The second leg consists of those formal diplomatic relationships that develop between countries. The third leg is made up of the people themselves who, through their personal and professional efforts, reach out to others in the family of nations through commerce, education and through exchanges of art, culture and ideas.

"North Korea is a perfect example of a nation whose stool is wobbly and out of balance," Gen. Sennewald said. "Its leadership ignores the many possibilities that both the options of formal and people-to-people diplomacy have to offer."

YONHAP REPORTS ON ROK-U.S. ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

SK240859 Seoul YONHAP in English 0836 GMT 24 Feb 84

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 24 (YONHAP) -- South Korea plans to enact laws to protect intellectual property rights, including foreign copyrights, by June this year, a Foreign Ministry official said Friday.

At the close of a two-day annual Korea-U.S. economic conference, the official said the two countries discussed protection of intellectual rights by the Korean Government. He added Korea agreed to inform the United States of its measures at a conference of the two nations' patent officials scheduled for May.

During the meeting, Korea requested U.S. cooperation in extending the application of the U.S. generalized scheme of preference (GSP) for Korean goods. Korean representative emphasized the importance of the GSP benefit to the development of the Korean economy bound by heavy defense spending. The official said the United States agreed on the extension of non-discriminatory GSP benefits for Korea, like the contents of the revised GSP bill submitted to the congress.

In connection with aviation memorandum signed in April 1980 between the two countries, Korea asked the United States to provide early notification of its position on the construction of the U.S. cargo terminal at Seoul's Kimpo International Airport, he said.

Korea proposed to the United States a ministers meeting to promote bilateral cooperation in the field of basic science, and drew an affirmative response from the United States, the official said. Saying that the two countries also agreed to closer consultations to prevent trade conflicts, the official hinted that the U.S. Embassy and the U.S. Trade Representative Office here are the likeliest candidate to provide such communication.

The U.S. praised Korea's import liberalization policy and requested Korea to lower the tariffs on chocolate, small-capacity computers and carpets, he said. The Korean Government decided to study the tariff cut, he added.

Meanwhile, the two countries issued a joint statement in which Korea asked the United States to grant it a 400,000-ton fishing quota for this year. The statement said the United States promised to consider the Korean request. The statement also called for continued consultation between the two countries for securing crude oil in light of the joint communique issued by the two countries during U.S. President Ronald Reagan's state visit here last November. The communique called for the United States to provide a stable energy supply to Korea in a security contingency.

CHINESE ENTRY VISAS GRANTED TO TENNIS TEAM

SK240047 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 24 Feb 84 p 1

[Text] Hong Kong (Special) -- Beijing Thursday issued entry visas' to six South Korean tennis players and two accompanying officials who had arrived here Tuesday on their way to China to play against the Chinese team in the Davis Cup Eastern Zone second-round elimination matches. The visas, issued 24 hours after the Koreans' application, are effective until March 6. Their destination, however, was not mentioned. The Davis Cup preliminary games between Korea and China are scheduled for March 2-4 in Kunming in southwestern China.

An official at the Hong Kong office for the Chinese Foreign Ministry simply said the Koreans are entitled to enter the Chinese territory for playing tennis. "We are just abiding by regulations of the International Tennis Federation," he stressed. "We did not define their destination when we endorsed their application for entry to China because the aim of their visit is clear," the Chinese official explained.

The Korean tennis team, led by Korean Tennis Association President Kim Tok-yong, will leave here Saturday for China, according to Kim. The Seoul-Beijing sports showdown will be the first to be held in mainland China. China advanced to the Davis Cup's second-round elimination contest by defeating Sri Lanka, while Korea drew a bye. Beijing could have opted for a neutral site in meeting Seoul but agreed to host the event in China.

CHIN CONVEYS CHON'S LETTER TO BRUNEI'S SULTAN

SK240059 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 24 Feb 84 p 1

[Text] Bandar Seri Begawan (YONHAP) -- South Korean Prime Minister Chin Ui-chong, now visiting here as President Chon Tu-hwan's special envoy to the independence celebration of the former British protectorate, called on Sultan Muda Hassanal Bolkiah Thursday afternoon.

Chin delivered to the Brunei Sultan a personal letter from Chon and discussed the promotion of friendship and cooperation between the two countries. Korea and Brunei established diplomatic relations Jan 1, this year, the day Brunei won independence from Britain.

Chin requested Bolkiah to include a trip to Seoul in his itinerary when he visits Japan in April. The sultan responded he would arrange the schedule so as to visit Korea in due course.

The Korean prime minister explained the recent situation on the Korean peninsula including North Korea's proposal for a tripartite conference involving the two Koreas and the United States.

The sultan said he was greatly shocked by the North Korean bombing of a South Korean presidential delegation in Rangoon last October.

Prior to calling on the sultan, Chin met with Pakistani President Mohammad Ziaul Haq, also visit here to attend the independence ceremony, and discussed ways of expanding mutual cooperation since the establishment of diplomatic relations last November. Expressing satisfaction over the faster than expected progress of binational relations, Zia said he hoped that Pakistan could profit from the experiences South Korea has accumulated through its economic take-off. When asked to visit Korea, Zia said he hoped to do so as soon as possible this year.

JAPAN TURNS DOWN TRAINING OF 53 KOREAN WORKERS

SK240152 Seoul YONHAP in English 0132 GMT 24 Feb 84

[Text] Seoul, Feb 24 (YONHAP) -- Japan refused to accept 53 Koreans into its industrial technology training program at a recent binational meeting because they sought training in semiconductor manufacturing and other sophisticated high tech fields.

Sources at the Commerce and Industry Ministry said Friday that Korea submitted a list of 140 Korean skilled workers wanting technical industrial training in Japan at the second Korean-Japanese Technology Cooperation Committee meeting in Tokyo. Japan only accepted 87. Japan rejected the other 53 Korean skilled workers because they wanted to be trained in the semiconductor and other up-to-date high technology fields and because they were all from large Korean enterprises.

The Japanese side said their training in Japan is inconsistent with the basic principle upon which the two countries agreed that Japan would only train Korean workers from small- and medium-sized enterprises, according to the sources.

The training program is being advanced as part of bilateral efforts to expand technology cooperation between the two countries. Korea asked the Japanese side to reconsider its position because although the 53 hope to be trained in high technology fields, they are not expert technicians, but skilled workers.

Korea agreed to the Japanese demand to set the number at 87 on the condition that Japan consider increasing the number at the earliest possible date, the sources said. Korea earlier notified Japan that it would send some 200 skilled workers to Japan for technology training this year.

FORMER POLITICIANS GATHER AT YUN PO-SON'S HOUSE

SK230501 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 23 Feb 84 p 3

[Article from the column "News Behind the News"]

[Text] With the lifting of the political ban imminent, those who might be allowed to carry out political activities are busy meeting one another, exchanging information, and discussing questions concerning their future status. On 16 February, some of them gathered at the house of Yun Po-son in Anguk-dong, Seoul, and discussed the move of those out of office and their future course following the lifting of the political ban.

People say that they chose the house of Yun as a meeting site, because they wanted to increase public trust in what they had discussed. It is noteworthy that such a meeting was held at the house of Yun who has withdrawn from active political life. In preparations for the lifting of the political ban, Ko Chong-hun, president of the New Socialist Party, has met individually and collectively with those who might be allowed to carry out political activities, in order to expand party influence.

KNP PLANNING ELECTION LAW REVISION IN SESSION

SK220040 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 22 Feb 84 p 1

[Text] The Korea National Party announced yesterday that it will submit a set of amendments to eight election-and labor-related laws in the special parliamentary session opening Tuesday.

Rep. Kim Wan-tae, spokesman for the minority party, said that the KNP will concentrate on pushing through a substantial revision of the National Assembly Election Law which would allow more than 20 "crowded districts" to elect up to three lawmakers.

The proposed amendment would also sharply reduce the number of legislators of the national constituencies to account for one third of the popularly elected lawmakers. Currently, such lawmakers number half of all popularly elected ones.

The major opposition Democratic Korea Party is also seeking to amend the parliamentary election law. It has yet to work out details of the plan, however.

Last week, the ruling Democratic Justice Party floor leader, Yi Chong-chan, said his party intends to have the Assembly approve changes in the law by July.

MORE CONSTITUENCIES, ELECTION LAW REVISION URGED

SK230515 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 23 Feb 84 p 2

[Editorial: "It Is Necessary To Increase the Number of Constituencies in Accordance With the Principle of the Universality of Election"]

[Text] One of the major questions which the political circles have recently become interested in is the forthcoming 12th National Assembly elections. Though the date of the general elections has not been set yet, political parties, politicians, and those thinking of running for National Assembly seats are keenly interested in the coming elections. We think this is quite natural. In this regard, it is no exaggeration to say that the question interests not only political circles but also ordinary citizens.

In connection with the forthcoming National Assembly elections, what draws the attention of the politicians most is the question of increasing the number of the constituencies. To increase the constituencies, it is necessary to revise the election law. This is why the question has become a focal point of the political concerns of the people. If we should disclose our views, we think that an increase of the number of constituencies from the present 92 election districts is inevitable.

Of course, in calling for an increase of the constituencies, we have absolutely nothing to do with the interests of any political parties, any incumbent lawmakers, or any of those who would run for National Assembly seats. Speaking objectively and fairly, the present number of the 92 election districts simply does not fit to the situation of our country. When the increased population and the drastic relocation of population caused by the extensive land development programs are considered, we think that National Assembly elections according to the present constituencies are very irrational and contradictory to the principle of the universality of election.

Therefore, the election law must be revised according to the changed situation by considering the increased population and the relocation of population from one constituency to another. This is unavoidable.

At the time of the eighth National Assembly elections, the number of voters was 15.6 million. This, however, increased to 19.48 million at the time of the 10th National Assembly elections, and to 21 million when the elections were being held for the 11th National Assembly. The number will further increase when the 12th National Assembly elections will be held. Accordingly, needless to say, it is entirely fair to increase the number of the National Assembly seats in proportion to the increase in population. The Constitution liberally stipulates that more than 200 National Assemblymen can be elected. By this, it is entirely possible to exercise flexibility in deciding the number of National Assembly seats according to a prevailing situation.

Meanwhile, what is most irrational is the extreme variation in the number of the voters in the constituencies. For instance, at the time of the 11th National Assembly elections. One constituency had as many as 860,000 voters, while another had only 193,000. The difference was as much as 4.5 times. But, still, two lawmakers were equally elected from each constituency. This was completely contradictory to the principle of the universality of election. Following the 11th National Assembly elections, land development programs and industrialization have been carried out on a bold scale. As a result, people have been drastically relocated from rural areas to urban areas or vice versa.

Accordingly, to be fair, the constituencies must be readjusted in accordance with the present distribution of population. However, what has brought about irrationality and inequality is the establishment of the constituencies in compatibility with the administrative districts. Establishing a new administrative district requires the development of residential housing areas, beautification of surroundings, and construction of government offices. Thus, it is a job which takes time. Nevertheless, we cannot simply keep going with the present constituencies. A solution can be easily found by allowing the administrative districts in question to establish more than one constituency and, thus, correct the imbalance in the number of voters.

Some people may show concern over the number of National Assembly seats to be increased. However, the smaller number of lawmakers never guarantees political stability. If they are really concerned about the number of lawmakers, elected through the proportional representation system, the 50 percent of those elected from the constituencies should be reduced to increase the number of constituencies. This is our firm conviction.

Election law is sometimes established in favor of a ruling party or incumbent lawmakers. This is a practice sought in many countries. However, our country must not allow such a practice. Our country, which is presently on the stage of localization of democracy, must first make efforts to have a fairest, proudest, and most rational election law.

DJP CHAIRMAN'S REMARKS ON NEW PARTY REPORTED

SK240351 Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean 24 Feb 84 p 2

[From the column "Stroll on the Political Avenue"]

[Text] Despite the wide-spread rumors in the political circles on the time and scale of the second-phase lifting of the political ban, DJP Chairman Chong Nae-hyok on 23 February continued to pretend that he knew nothing about it. He said: I am, too, in a position of a blind man groping at an elephant.

However, on the rumors about the emergence of a new political party following the second-phase lifting of the ban, he admitted its probability. He said: We cannot rule out the possibilities of failing to accommodate all those, who have been or would be freed from the political ban, by the three major political parties; the DJP, the DKP and the KNP. He exaggeratedly said: I have been watching the National Assembly operations as its speaker and I saw that the DKP and the KNP, once in a while, united to attack the DJP. If a new political party would emerge, there might be one more arrow that would aim at the DJP.

Saying that the qualities of the multiparty system would be displayed, if a new political party emerged as one which would absorb shocks for the politics of harmony and dialogue, he ambiguously said: Judging from my experiences, I think it would be appropriate to have 30 to 40 opposition lawmakers for the control of the party.

DKP RENEWS OPEN DOOR POLICY FOR EX-POLITICIANS

SK240112 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 24 Feb 84 p 1

[Text] The major opposition Democratic Korea Party has once again made it clear that it would embrace all former politicians freed or to be freed from the political ban without any condition if they wish to join the party. Rep. Yu Chi-song, president of DKP, instructed leading lawmakers of his party to spare no efforts to attract as many of them as possible. However, the major opposition party decided to discuss detailed measures for the admission of the former politicians after the second lifting of the ban is made. The second lifting is expected to come to pass before the end of this week.

In a meeting of the DKP's executive council yesterday, Rep. Yu revealed that his party has made frequent contacts with a number of those freed from the ban, to determine their intentions for joining the party.

During the meeting, the DKP also discussed strategies for the special session of the National Assembly slated for Feb. 28-Mar. 17.

As the three major political parties agreed to hold bipartisan negotiations for the revision of the house election system during the session, the major opposition party resolved to submit its own amendment during the extraordinary sitting of the parliament.

One of the amendments sought by the DKP is that house seats in the national constituency should be distributed in proportion to lawmakers of each party elected in electoral districts.

At present, any party which finishes first in the election in terms of the number of lawmakers elected is assured of two thirds of the total 92 seats in the national constituency.

In the meantime, the DKP will submit a new draft bill calling for the implementation of local autonomy by the end of 1985 at the latest.

PARTIES TO REGULATE OPPORTUNISTIC POLITICIANS

SK220559 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 22 Feb 84 p 3

[From the column "News Behind News"]

[Text] Amidst the increasing interest in the issue of revising the parliamentary election law, including the increase of constituencies, an issue of regulating "migratory birds-like politicians" in political circles, who only seek an opportunity of being nominated, has been raised, thereby attracting public attention.

It has been learned that this issue was also raised cautiously at the three major political party floor leaders' meeting held on 17 February. On 21 February, DKP Floor Leader Yim Chong-ki said: "It is true that we discussed this issue, saying that it is desirable to rectify the political climate in which those politicians without settled convictions seeking the opportunity of being nominated at various parties are rampant."

Floor Leader Yim said: "We did not reach a conclusion to specifically do something. We discussed, instead, to find a way to prevent those who apply for nomination at more than two political parties from running for elections as independent candidates, too."

Clause 6 of Article 26 of the present parliamentary election law stipulates that "those concerned shall be prohibited from running for elections if they have deserted their party, changed their affiliation with their party, or have been ousted from their party during the period from the date of announcement of the election date to the deadline of the candidates' registration." Thus, so as to more strictly prevent the migratory bird - like politicians from emerging, it is necessary to take several measures, like one to change the stipulation "from the date of announcement of elections" into "in case those concerned have deserted their party within several months before the date of elections." But, some opposition politicians analytically say: "There is also room for this issue to be abused as a means to restrict the eligibility for election and curb the emergence of new parties."

CSSR PRIME MINISTER STROUGAL MAKES GOOD-WILL VISIT

Arrival Ceremony

BK231442 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 23 Feb 84

[Excerpts] The CSSR prime minister, Lubomir Strougal, and his delegation flew into Rangoon airport by special plane at 1325 today for a 3-day good-will visit at the invitation of U Maung Maung Kha, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma.

Prime Minister Lubomir Strougal and his delegation were welcomed at the airport by Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Planning and Finance Thura U Tun Tin, Foreign Minister U Chit Hlaing, Minister for Industry II U Maung Cho, Trade Minister U Khin Maung Gyi, responsible officials of the Prime Minister's Office and the Foreign Ministry, foreign ambassadors in Burma led by dean of the Diplomatic Corps and Philippine Ambassador Constante Ma Cruz, newly accredited Burmese Ambassador to the CSSR U Min Naung, CSSR Ambassador to Burma Josef Bozek, staff members of the CSSR Embassy, and heads of diplomatic missions in Burma.

People, Lanzin youths, and students also welcomed the guests by waving flags of the two countries as well as by chanting slogans of bilateral friendship.

The CSSR prime minister was accompanied by a 24-member delegation, including Deputy Prime Minister L. Gerle, Foreign Trade Minister Bohumil Urban, First Deputy Foreign Minister Jindrich Rehorek, CSSR Ambassador to Burma Josef Bozek, and 10 journalists.

Call on Maung Maung Kha

BK231447 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 23 Feb 84

[Text] The visiting CSSR prime minister, Lubomir Strougal, called on Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha at the Prime Minister's Office at 1500 today.

Also present at the meeting together with Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha were Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Planning and Finance Thura U Tun Tin, Foreign Minister U Chit Hlaing, Minister for Industry I U Tint Swe, Minister for Industry II U Maung Cho, Trade Minister U Khin Maung Gyi, and Director General of the Prime Minister's Office U Kyaw Tint. Present together with the visiting prime minister were Deputy Prime Minister L. Gerle, Foreign Trade Minister Bohumil Urban, First Deputy Foreign Minister Jindrich Rehorek, CSSR Ambassador to Burma Josef Bozek, and divisional head of the Prime Minister's Office Mr (Otto Schwarzenberger).

~~The CSSR deputy prime minister~~ ~~in office~~, and a party visited the Ministry of Planning and Finance at 1600 today and called on Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Planning and Finance Thura U Tun Tin. Discussions on bilateral economic cooperation were held at the meeting.

President at the meeting together with Thura U Tun Tin were Minister for Industry I U Tint Swe, Minister for Industry II U Maung Cho, Trade Minister U Khin Maung Gyi, ~~Deputy~~, Minister for Planning and Finance Dr Maung Shein, newly accredited Burmese Ambassador to the CSSR U Min Naung, and directors general of departments under the Ministry of Planning and Finance.

Representing the CSSR side together with Deputy Prime Minister M L. Gerle were Foreign Trade Minister Mr Bohumil Urban, First Deputy Foreign Minister Mr Jindrich Rehorek, CSSR Ambassador to Burma Mr Josef Bozek, divisional head of the Prime Minister's Office (Otto Schwarzenberger), and other members of the delegation.

Maung Maung Kha Hosts Banquet

BK231508 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 23 Feb 84

[Text] Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma held a banquet at the president's house on Ahlone Road at 1900 today in honor of the visiting CSSR prime minister, Lubomir Strougal, and member of his delegation. Also present at the banquet were State Council members, members of the Council of Ministers, personnel of the central organs of power, deputy ministers, newly accredited Burmese Ambassador to the CSSR U Min Naung, dean of the diplomatic corps in Burma and Philippine Ambassador Constante Ma Cruz, CSSR Ambassador to Burma Josef Bozek, staff members of the CSSR embassy, and officials of civilian and military circles.

KAREN REBELS ASK SHAN, OTHER GROUPS FOR AID

BK230235 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 23 Feb 84 pp 1, 2

[Text] The Song Yang, Tak -- The Karen rebels have appealed to the Shan United Army (SUA) of drug kingpin Khun Sa and other minority groups for military support in their current battle against the Burmese Government forces, an informed source said yesterday. The source said the appeal was made during a meeting President of the Karen National Union (KNU) Gen Bo Mya held with representatives from SUA and the Wa minority group on Feb 20 at a location on Salween River.

Bo Mya was quoted as asking the SUA and Wa tribesmen to send troops to help KNU to fight against the Burmese forces out the outskirts of the Karens' Maw Po Kay base opposite this Thai border district.

Khun Sa's representatives reportedly at first appeared reluctant to make commitments "as they do not want to aggravate their relations with Rangoon," according to the source. However, they later changed their mind, he said. The source said SUA had asked for a fee of 10 million baht for the proposed military assistance while the Wa tribesmen agreed to send 64 soldiers to join KNU. Another minority group, Mon, has already despatched 60 soldiers to help the beleaguered Karen rebels, the source said. He also quoted Bo Mya as saying that the SUA's counter proposal for 10 million baht will be taken up in the next meeting of KNU.

During the Feb 20 meeting, the source said Bo Mya had ordered his troops to adopt hit-and-run guerrilla tactics and dissolve into small mobile units to avoid shellings by the Burmese. He also said Bo Mya had ordered Maj La Mu, deputy commander of Maw Po Kay, to find out why shellings by Burmese against the Karen positions were accurate. Bo Mya reportedly suspected that there were spies among the Karen rebels.

The Karen rebels, meanwhile, sent more ammunition to the frontline close to Kahte, an area occupied by the Burmese troops. The source said the Karens were trying to capture a small airfield, built during the British occupation of Burma, which had been used for landing by Burmese helicopters. He said the Burmese ground forces continued to advance further toward Maw Po Kay and were reported to be in an area known as Tale Thimawka which is only a few kilometres from the Karen's base. Areas around Maw Po Kay had been subject to intense shelling by the Burmese forces during the past few days.

Commander of the 1st and 10th Battalions of the Burmese troops reportedly held a meeting a few days ago to discuss their attacks on Maw Po Kay, the source said and added that the Burmese would probably use air strikes against the base. Maw Po Kay, however, is located in a bottleneck-like area which makes shelling by the Burmese difficult. "The Burmese are shelling from a much wider area into a narrow strip. And that is dangerous for Thailand," the source said. Besides Mon and Wa, the KNU is also receiving military support from other minority groups, such as Lahu, Pa-o, Kachin and Karen.

KAREN FORCES REPORTEDLY DESTROY 7 TOWNS

BK230944 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 23 Feb 84 p 32

[Text] Karen commandos burned down eight Burmese towns late last week and early this week, according to radio messages from the frontlines reaching the Karen General Headquarters of Manapler yesterday. The places put to the torch included the largest sugar mill in the country, a Karen source claimed. The source said that the mill in the Bilin township had been built for the Burmese Government by the Chinese Government and is one of only two in the country.

According to messages reaching Lt-Gen Bo Mya, leader of Karen National Liberation Army [KNLA] at his Manapler Headquarters, the eight places which were burned down by Karen commandos comprised one district (equivalent to a Thai provincial town), three townships [equivalent to Thai districts) and four sub-districts (tambons). They are Thaton District, Shwegen township, Bilin Township, Kyaikto township, Kamamaung sub-district, Telon subdistrict, Kyaikaw subdistrict, and Kyondo subdistrict.

The attack was made to avenge the use of deadly white phosphorous incendiary shells by Burmese troops against Karen bases including Mae Taw Wah, opposite Tambon Tha Song Yang and Klerdey marketplace which were burned down by fire.

The Korean commandos who staged the operations had been selected from various Karen battalions, said the report.

The Karen source said that the Karens plan to continue their revenge operation and added that for every Karen place burned down, they would destroy seven Burmese places and for every Karen killed seven Burmese will die. The report said that not all official buildings in the eight towns were burnt down, but only the more significant ones.

In Bilin Township where several Burmese battalions are located, the Karen commandos faced heavy opposition. But the commandos managed to burn the sugar mill down and made their getaway, said the report.

The source said that the attacks deep inside Burma will help ease the pressure on Karen bases now under attack by Burmese troops as the Burmese will now have to divert more troops to defend the isolated towns against further attacks.

Bilin is one of the significant industrial townships of Burma and served by a rail line. The source said that attacks on Burmese towns will continue.

Meanwhile, Thai Supreme Command said this morning that the Burmese Government should assume the burden of looking after the thousands of Karen refugees who are staying in 12 areas in Tak Province. Thailand would ask the United Nations to extend aid to the refugees if nothing is done by the Burmese Government, a spokesman said. The Karens all hold Burmese nationality and the Burmese Government should not leave them to be a burden to the Thai Government, he said.

BRIEFS

NEW ROK AMBASSADOR -- The ambassador-designate of the Republic of Korea to Burma, Yi Sang-yol, presented his credentials to President U San Yu at 0930 this morning at the Office of the President on Windermere Road. Also present on the occasion were Director General Colonel Aung Myint Baw of the Office of the President and Director General U Thein Aung of the Protocol Department of the Foreign Ministry. [Summary] [Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 0630 GMT 14 Feb 84 BK]

BOU THANG GREETS USSR'S USTINOV ON MILITARY DAY

BK231420 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 23 Feb 84

[Greetings message from PRK National Defense Minister Bou Thang to his Soviet counterpart Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov -- date not given]

[Text] On the occasion of the 66th founding anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy, I would like to extend my most sincere and warm greetings to you on behalf of the cadres and combatants of the KPRAF. Over the past 66 years under the correct leadership of the CPSU, the Soviet Army and Navy, born out of the tempestuous October Revolution, have grown rapidly and achieved great success in the defense of the socialist fatherland of Lenin, thus making invaluable contributions to the world revolutionary movement. In particular, the momentous victories of the Soviet Army in defeating the German and Japanese Fascists saved all mankind from an immense danger and created conditions for the successive emergence of many socialist countries which have formed a powerful socialist system in the world.

At present, the Soviet Army and Navy have become more and more modernized and sophisticated, highly capable of fighting, and sufficiently powerful to protect the Soviet fatherland, and, together with the armed forces of the socialist community, they have become a solid bastion for socialism, the revolutionary movement, peace, and security in the world.

The Kampuchean Armed Forces and people are very proud to count as their friends such armed forces which have grown so rapidly, are known for their great heroism, and enjoy the trust of the world people.

I take this opportunity to express, on behalf of the PRK's National Defense Ministry and the Kampuchean Revolutionary Armed Forces, our profound gratitude to the Soviet party, government, Armed Forces, and people for their all-out moral and material assistance to Kampuchea's cause of national defense and reconstruction.

I wish you, Comrade Minister, and all cadres and combatants of the Soviet Army and Navy the best of health and more brilliant achievements in your noble mission. May the ties of friendship, solidarity, and cooperation between the Kampuchean and Soviet Armed Forces and peoples last forever.

[Signed] Bou Thang, minister of national defense of the PRK

PHNOM PENH SUMS UP ARMED OPERATIONS IN PURSAT

BK220629 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 21 Feb 84

[Station "article"]

[Excerpt] Although Pursat Province abounds in forests and mountains, thus facilitating its use by the remnants of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan army as sanctuary from which to launch activities to undermine our young revolution, over the past 5 years, the People's Revolutionary Armed Forces from the provincial capital to the remotest locality have been strengthened and developed both in terms of size and combat quality. They have been in control of seek-and-destroy operations against the enemy remnants, thus preserving and ensuring security, order, and safety for the population.

In fact, the three categories of our People's Revolutionary Armed Forces, namely the military, police, and militia forces, in close cooperation with the heroic Vietnamese Army volunteers now on their internationalist mission in Kampuchea and with the active support of the local authorities and people, have launched more than 2,060 sweep operations against the enemy, killing 639 enemy soldiers on the spot, wounding 473, and capturing more than 1,000 others. At the same time, the militia forces engaged the enemy 1,327 times, killing 176 enemy soldiers, capturing 326 others, and seizing a quantity of war material. Meanwhile, our comrades-in-arms have also persuaded 1,635 enemy soldiers into surrendering to our revolutionary power, bringing with them a large quantity of assorted weapons, mines, field radio sets, and other material.

AGRICULTURE GROUP DISCUSSES PROJECTS IN BATTAMBANG

BK181359 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 18 Feb 84

[Text] An Agriculture Ministry delegation led by Comrade Minister Kong Samol and accompanied by Dr Rao, head of an FAO delegation, Soviet agricultural experts, and cadres of the Agriculture and Foreign Ministries paid a visit to Battambang Province on 15 February. Upon its arrival in Battambang City, the delegation held a work meeting with provincial revolutionary authorities to study a number of agricultural issues such as the question of rice production during the past rainy season, and projects for rice production in the current dry season and in the coming rainy season.

On the same occasion, the delegation visited the province's agricultural machinery workshop and the gunny bag factory at Don Teav. The delegation returned to Phnom Penh on the same afternoon.

13-19 FEB AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS REPORT

BK201213 [Editorial Report] Kampuchean media monitored by Bangkok Bureau reported the following agricultural developments during the reporting period 13-19 February:

KOMPONG CHHNANG PROVINCE: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 0430 GMT on 13 February reports that by mid-January peasants in Toek Phos District had harvested 10,400 hectares of various types of rice and planted 65 hectares of subsidiary crops. Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 1300 GMT on 17 February reports that peasants in Toek Phos District sold over 4,000 metric tons of surplus grain to the state. Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 0430 GMT on 16 February reports that peasants in Kompong Tralach District have finished harvesting rainy season rice. By early February, almost 400 hectares of dry season rice were sowed and over 500 hectares transplanted. Over 1,700 hectares of subsidiary crops were also planted.

KOMPONG CHAM PROVINCE: Phnom Penh SPK in French at 1209 GMT on 13 February reports that so far peasants in Chamka Leu District have harvested over 6,700 hectares of rice. They have also harvested 800 metric tons of corn, 1,100 metric tons of mungbeans, 4,200 metric tons of soybeans, 560 metric tons of peanuts, and 1,100 metric tons of sugarcane and cassava. Peasants in this district also sold 275 metric tons of paddy to the state.

KANDAL PROVINCE: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 1300 GMT on 19 February reported that in 1983 peasants in the province planted 126,296 hectares of rice. Phnom Penh SPK in French at 1209 GMT on 13 February reports that by the end of January solidarity groups in Kandal Stoeng District had harvested 4,000 hectares of rice or 28 percent of the planted area. Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 1300 GMT on 14 February reports that by mid-January 400 hectares of land were prepared for dry season rice planting in Leuk Dek District, Kandal Province.

KOMPONG SPEU PROVINCE: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 1100 GMT on 16 February reports that by the end of January, workers and cadres of the province's transportation service carried over 3,000 metric tons of paddy from purchasing posts to storehouses. Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 0430 GMT on 14 February reports that currently over 4,000 hectares of rainy season rice have been harvested and over 1,000 metric tons of paddy sold to the state in Thpong District, Kompong Speu Province.

PREY VENG PROVINCE: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 0430 GMT on 15 February reports that by mid-January, peasants in Peam Chor District had harvested over 550 metric tons of paddy. Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 0430 GMT on 16 February reports that by mid-February, over 27,000 hectares of various types of rice were harvested with an average yield of 1 metric ton per hectare in Kompong Trabek District.

KOMPONG THOM PROVINCE: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 0430 GMT on 16 February reports that in 1982, almost 5,000 metric tons of fish were caught in the province. Fishermen plan to catch over 6,000 metric tons this year. Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 1100 GMT on 16 February reports that by late January, over 300 hectares of dry season rice were transplanted in the province. Phnom Penh SPK in French reports at 0434 GMT on 19 February that peasants in the province planted 105,000 hectares of rice during the principal rice planting season.

KAMPOT PROVINCE: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 0430 GMT on 17 February reports that by the end of January peasants in Banteay Meas District had sold over 6,000 metric tons of paddy to the state.

BATTAMBANG PROVINCE: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 0430 GMT on 18 February reports that peasants in Phnum Srok District have harvested over 15,000 hectares of rainy season rice. By the end of January 90 percent of rice was harvested in this district. Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 1300 GMT on 19 February reports that during the last rainy season peasants in Mongkolborei District, Battambang Province transplanted over 30 hectares of floating and dry season rice. Phnom Penh SPK in French at 0451 GMT on 18 February reports that by the end of January, peasants in Sangke District had harvested over 5,2000 hectares of rice.

TAKEO PROVINCE: Phnom Penh SPK in French at 0451 GMT on 18 February reports that by the beginning of February solidarity groups in Kirivong District had harvested more than 1,500 hectares of paddy or 80 percent of the planted area. At the same time, they have planted nearly 300 hectares of dry season rice. Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 0430 GMT on 19 February reports that by the end of January, peasants in Samraong District had transplanted over 2,400 hectares of dry season rice, dredged over 900 meters of ditches, and repaired over 1,000 meters of field embankments.

KOMPONG SOM MUNICIPALITY: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 1300 GMT on 19 February reports that peasants in Kompong Som municipality sold over 1,300 metric tons of paddy to the state by early February. This is 85 percent of the plan.

SIEM REAP-ODDAR MEANCHEY PROVINCE: Phnom Penh SPK in English at 1030 GMT on 19 February reports that by early this month, peasants in the province had gathered the monsoon rice on 153,140 hectares with an output of between 2 and 3 metric tons per hectare. They have also grown rice seedlings on 4,000 hectares for the dry season crop, and planted 10,700 hectares of subsidiary food and industrial crops. Fishermen in this province caught 1,900 metric tons of fish.

THAI PAPER REPORTS SRV FORCES OVERRUN KHMER OUTPOST

BK240143 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 24 Feb 84 p 1

[Excerpts] Vietnamese troops have overrun one outpost and begun shelling the biggest and best-known of the Kampuchean resistance camps, Khmer officers said yesterday. They said fighting yesterday moved to within five kilometers of the headquarters at Ampil, opposite Ban-Sa-Ngae in Ta Phraya District of Prachin Buri. More than 120 artillery, mortar and rocket shells crashed into the camp itself, following the capture Tuesday by Hanoi troops of Prey Phdao outpost, 12 kilometers north of the main camp.

Ampil houses about 40,000 civilian refugees and a separate but nearby military camp is the headquarters of the resistance armed forces loyal to Son Sann, leader of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front [KPNLF].

Field officers said Prey Phdao fell to an attacking force of about 500 Vietnamese troops. They said they expected an attack on Ampil, but described the shelling and scattered fighting east of the camp as probes before a main assault. Field officers said reinforcements had been ordered to Ampil from Nong Samet camp to the south. A KPNLF battalion commander told a BANGKOK POST reporter at Ampil that Vietnamese gunners shelled the base's outposts with 105mm artillery, 107mm rockets and 82mm and 120mm mortars. He estimated that over 130 rounds hit around Ampil on Wednesday. Shelling continued yesterday. At least eight KPNLF troops were wounded.

Thus far, he said, Vietnamese attacks had been aimed at military positions of Ampil. The KPNLF separated its military forces from civilian refugees during the recent rainy seasons. A Thai army intelligence source said he believed Ampil would be Hanoi's first target of attack in a forthcoming offensive. He said that at first he thought the Vietnamese would attack Pol Pot strongholds south of Aranyaprathet. But the recent build-up of Vietnamese troops and military hardware, including tanks, near Ampil has convinced him that the initial assault would come there.

The Supreme Command, in a follow-up to a prediction by its commander Gen Athit Kamlang-ek earlier this week, said Hanoi might use M124 "flying tank" helicopters in the expected offensive.

VONADK REPORTS FROM VARIOUS BATTLEFIELDS

BK240116 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2300 GMT 23 Feb 84

[Excerpt] Here is a report from various battlefields:

KOMPONG CHAM BATTLEFIELDS: On the night of 18 February, our special detachments launched a 3-pronged attack on Kang Meas District Seat and Peam Chikang Market. The first column aimed at attacking the district command post and office of the Vietnamese enemies. The second column attacked a position of Vietnamese experts in the district and a factory. The third column attacked the positions of the district military command, district police office, and various warehouses, and moved on to the district prison. Following a 20-minute battle, we smashed and liberated this district seat completely. As a result:

1. We killed 5 Vietnamese soldiers and wounded 7 others, we destroyed 4 houses belonging to the Vietnamese district commanders, 2 two-story brick houses belonging to the district military command, a district military office, a house belonging to Vietnamese experts, 2 rice warehouses with 100 gunny-sacks of rice, 2 warehouses, a 10-ton capacity motorized vessel, a truck, a power generator, 7 bicycles, a typewriter, and a quantity of war materiel.

2. We seized a 60-mm mortar, a B-40, 3 AK's, a pistol, a C-25 radio set, 2 telegraph sets, 300 meters of telegraph cable, 528 rounds of AK ammunition, 3 B-40 rockets, 30 carbine rounds, 3 AK magazines, an RPD magazine, 5 military uniforms, 7 hammocks, 2 rucksacks, a map, a calculator, and a quantity of medical supplies.

3. We liberated 20 people imprisoned by the Vietnamese enemies. We withdrew after controlling this district seat for 1 night.

South Sisophon battlefield: On the night of 19 February, our special detachments launched an attack on a command post of a special unit of the 86th Regiment of the 309th Division located at (Bua Tralach Phka). As a result: We killed 15 enemy soldiers; wounded 29 others; and destroyed a 60-mm mortar, an M-30, 2 B-41's, 2 B-40's, 9 AK's, 5 military barracks, 2 trenches, a rice warehouse with 60 gunny-sacks of rice, a military training school, and a quantity of materiel.

We controlled this position for 1 night before withdrawing. On 15 February we attacked the enemy soldiers at Lvea and the Bavel District seat, killing five enemy soldiers, wounding eight others, and destroying two military barracks and four trenches. On 17 February, we attacked enemy soldiers at Chammaom position, killing two and wounding two. Also on 17 February, we attacked and liberated the Mongkolborei District seat. We destroyed a 20-meter bridge over the Mongkolborei River along Route 5, a drainage pipe along the railroad tracks west of Mongkolborei District seat, 10 trenches at the head of the bridge, and a quantity of materiel. We seized four radio-recorders, four radio sets, four pairs of shoes, and a quantity of materiel. On 19 February, a tractor belonging to the enemies moving eastward from (Nikom) ran over our landmine. The tractor was set ablaze, an enemy soldier on the tractor was killed, and three others were wounded.

North Sisophon battlefield: On the night of 16 February, we launched a commando raid on a Vietnamese position in the Thmar Puok District seat, killing 12 enemy soldiers, including 8 Vietnamese experts, and wounding some others. We destroyed a 12.7-mm machinegun, 2 AK's, 3 SKS guns, 8 trenches, a paddy warehouse with 500 gunny-sacks of paddy, 2 rice warehouses, 2 warehouses with clothes, 3 other warehouses, 3 ammunition depots, 2 motorcycles, and a quantity of materiel. We seized 9 AK magazines, 9 [words indistinct], 200 rounds of AK ammunition, 5 pairs of shoes, 9 rucksacks, 5 hammocks, 7 helmets, and a quantity of materiel. We took control of the Thmar Puok District seat for 1 night. On 8 February [date as heard] we attacked enemy soldiers at Tonle Sar position, killing three and wounding one. On 18 and 19 February, we attacked enemy soldiers at Ta Vong and the enemy soldiers moving from Ta Song stepped on our landmines. Three enemy soldiers were killed and three others were wounded.

Kompong Thom battlefield: On 17 and 18 February, we attacked enemy soldiers at Chong Da and ambushed the enemy soldiers moving from Kompong Svay to O Chrap, killing 6 and wounding 15. On 18 February, we attacked enemy soldiers east of Kompong Thmar, killing six, wounding one, and seizing an AK, three AK magazines, and a quantity of war materiel. On 19 February, we launched an attack at Srayeou, killing 2 enemy soldiers, wounding 3 others, and setting ablaze a paddy warehouse holding 10,000 gunny-sacks of paddy.

SOVIET AMITY DELEGATION CALLS ON PHOUN SIPASEUT

BK231314 Vientiane KPL in English 0910 GMT 23 Feb 84

[Text] Vientiane, Feb 23 (OANA-KPL) -- The delegation of the Soviet-Lao Friendship Association led by its chairman Vladimir Petrovich Maslin, who is also first vice-chairman of the Soviet Fund for Peace, on Feb 22, called on Phoun Sipaseut, Political Bureau member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party CC, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs.

P. Sipaseut, on this occasion, expressed his conviction that the visit of the Soviet delegation will contribute to the consolidation of the Lao-Soviet relations of friendship, solidarity and the all-round cooperation. The Lao leader solemnly reaffirmed the firm and constant policy of the party, government and people to reinforce and strengthen the fraternal relations with the party, government and people of the USSR.

P. Sipaseut also stressed that he has the conviction that the heroic Soviet people will score new and still greater successes in the implementation of the resolution of the 26th Congress of the CPSU, and will successfully reach the communist state, which is the highest aspiration of the human being. V.P. Maslin gave the report of activity of the Soviet-Lao Friendship Association since its foundation and informed the Lao leader on the preparation of the association to salute the forthcoming historical days of Laos such as the 30th founding anniversary of the Lao People's revolutionary Party and the 10th founding anniversary of the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

SALI VONGKHAMSAO RECEIVES SRV GEOLOGISTS

BK221104 Vientiane KPL in English 0921 GMT 22 Feb 84

[Text] Vientiane Feb 22 (OANA-KPL) -- The Vietnamese geological delegation led by Tran Van Luong, alternate member of the Communist Party of Vietnam CC and head of the General Department of Geology, on Feb 21, called on Sali Vongkhamsoa, Secretariat member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party CC, vice-chairman of the Council of Minister and chairman of the State Planning Committee, at his office.

The bilateral economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between the two countries was particularly dealt on this occasion. S. Vongkhamsoa, on this occasion, expressed thanks and gratitude to the Vietnamese side for having provided tremendous support and assistance to the Lao Government and people. The vice-chairman also said that he has the conviction that the cooperation in the field of geology and mining between the two countries will be developed and extended.

Later in the afternoon of the same day, the Vietnamese delegation held talks with its Lao counterpart led by Maisouk Saisompheng, member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party CC, minister of industry, handicrafts and forestry and chairman of the Lao-Vietnamese Committee for the Economic, Cultural, Scientific and Technical cooperation.

The talks dealt with the 1984-85 and the long term cooperation plans in geology between the two countries including the feasibility study, the setting up of geological maps and staff training.

KAYSONE PHOMVIHAN ADDRESSES LFNC PLENARY MEETING

BK221242 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 21 Feb 84

[Text] On 20 February, Kaysone Phomvihan, secretary general of the LPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, addressed the 1984 enlarged plenary meeting of the Lao Front for National Construction [LFNC], which convened on 18 February 1984. Attending the lecture as honored guests were Souphanouvong, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, president of the LPDR, and chairman of the SPC and of the LFNC Central Committee, and vice chairmen and members of the LFNC Central Committee Standing Committee.

In his lecture, Secretary General Kaysone Phomvihan discussed the current tense situation in the world which results from the collusion between the U.S. imperialists and their allies to step up the arms race and deploy nuclear missiles in certain West European countries, hoping to gain military superiority over the Soviet Union. They have dispatched Rapid Deployment Forces to invade Grenada to suppress the patriotic movement in that country, have aggravated the situation in Lebanon, and have created tension throughout the world. In Southeast Asia, the Beijing big-nation expansionists and hegemonists have pitted some ASEAN countries to oppose the three Indochinese countries with the aim of creating internal discord among them so that they can easily swallow these countries one by one. However, this design has been promptly thwarted by the strength of cohesion of the three fraternal countries. The secretary general also touched on the peace policy pursued by the Soviet Union, which is now the mainstay and rampart of the socialist system in the world.

Kaysone Phomvihan noted that achievements and victories scored by the army and people of all tribes throughout the country in carrying out the tasks of defending and building their socialist country. He emphasized the construction of the national economy -- for example, the setting up of agricultural cooperatives, the launching of programs in intensive agriculture, and the encouragement of farmers to carry out all-sided agricultural production. He said the LFNC committees in all localities have actively contributed to promoting these tasks. He also pointed out the direction of important tasks which must be successfully executed by the masses. For example, they must endeavor to fulfill the 1984 production targets by producing a total of 1.4 million metric tons of paddy and other substitute crops and must vigorously strengthen the national defense and public security work.

Discussing the direction of the tasks of the LFNC in 1984, he said: [Begin recording] As the genuine forces in all fields of the revolution in our country have been tested and are growing unprecedentedly stronger, in passing through the revolution, we have gained some initial experiences in carrying out the two strategic tasks, which are to defend the country and to build socialism. Several new factors have emerged in many facets of this movement. These new factors have proved that our party's line is correct and creative. The militant alliance, special relations, and all-round cooperation between our country and Vietnam and among our country, Vietnam, and Kampuchea have been consolidated and enriched with new quality. The close solidarity and all-round cooperation between our country and the Soviet Union and the socialist community have been incessantly consolidated and increasingly strengthened. This development is favorable for our people.

Regarding other fields, as we have entered the year 1984 the international and regional situations are changing in a complicated manner. The Beijing-big-nation expansionists and hegemonists have colluded with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces to notoriously sabotage the revolution in our country in all fields. This development calls for our people to further strengthen national unity and international unity, to further heighten vigilance, to be prepared to smash all cunning tricks of the enemies, and, at the same time, to further develop and enhance all existing capabilities and new emerging and blossoming factors in order to effect an all-round change in the situation in the country and to return it to normalcy step by step. This means that in 1984, we must strive one step further in order to improve and normalize the situation in all fields. This is the essence of this development.

For 1984, the fifth session [of the third plenum] of the party Central Committee has mapped out six specific tasks for implementation.

What is the first task? It is for us to continue to turn vigorously to the grassroots level and to effectively carry out work in three dimensions; that is, to build and consolidate the proletarian dictatorship at the grassroots level, to vigorously promote production, and to effectively carry out national defense and public security work in order to smash all enemy sabotage schemes and to create a clear-cut change in and to bring peace to the situation throughout the country. This is the first major tasks for us in 1984.

Our second major tasks is to vigorously promote multilateral agricultural production while consolidating and developing the movement to set up agricultural cooperatives and to develop collective livelihood in other fields, and to expand intensive agriculture by regarding the production of foodstuffs as a strategic duty, ricefields as battlefields and the socialist transformation of agricultural production as the primary duty in the countryside. Special attention must be given to rice-growing regions. At the same time, industrial and forestry production must be reorganized and processing timber and forest products for export. This is the second major task.

Our third major task is to readjust and intensify the economic management work by adhering to production plan, effectively implementing the system of classifying the management level, effectively using economic calculation in carrying out distribution and circulation work, and effectively implementing cooperation projects with the international community, especially with Vietnam, Kampuchea, the Soviet Union, and other fraternal countries. This is the third task.

Our fourth task is, on the basis of vigorously promoting production and carrying out management work, strictly to practice thrift in developing educational, cultural, and public health work and to bring peace to and improve the living conditions of the people, especially those of cadres, workers, state employees, combatants, and tribal compatriots in remote areas. This is the fourth major task.

Our fifth is to effectively intensify the work of building and consolidating the internal structure in the political, ideological, and organizational spheres. Leading organizations of all services at all levels must be restored, especially at the local and grassroots levels, with regard to their organizational structures, systems of responsibilities, and working procedures. Special attention must be paid to promoting democracy, discipline, and internal unity, and enhancing the strength of each level and each service with a view to efficiently serving the grassroots level and promoting the training and reorienting of cadres, especially young cadres who will follow us.

Our sixth task is to expedite the development of survey work, such as the study of the Constitution, the conducting of a population census, the surveying of natural resources, and the mapping out of training plans for cadres in order to make preparations for the years to come. At the same time, preparations must be effectively made to celebrate the two historic days in 1985 -- the 30th founding anniversary of the party and the 10th founding anniversary of the LPDR.

These are the six strategic tasks which must be fulfilled in 1984. What is the core of these six tasks? It is to concentrate efforts on vigorously boosting production, especially in the agricultural field. In the meantime, distribution and circulation problems must be resolved in order to bring peace to and improve the living conditions of the people, particularly those of all cadres, state employees, and combatants. What is the decisive factor for the effective fulfillment of this core? The decisive factor is to increase a sense of responsibility and to concentrate all efforts on consolidating and building forces in all fields in all localities at the grassroots level. Control of management work, food supply, exports, and foreign assistance must be firmly grasped. This work must be expedited.

The fifth session of the third plenum of the party Central Committee has already outlined primary production targets for 1984. I will cite some of these targets for you because we must persevere in fulfilling them. For example, we must increase the acreage of seasonal rice farming to 450,000 hectares. This target is almost fulfilled by now. The production of foodstuffs must increase to 1.4 metric tons. Of these, 1.3 metric tons will be paddy. The average paddy production per 1 hectare of ricefield is 2.5 metric tons; per 1 hectare of shifting ricefield, 1.1 metric tons. About 70 percent of farming families must be encouraged to participate in the activities of agricultural cooperatives and in other types of collective livelihood. The number of cattle must be increased to 1.45 million head, and pigs to 1.3 million. Between 200,000 and 250,000 cubic meters of wood must be exploited and processed. Over 40,000 metric tons of paddy must be collected as agricultural tax, and 60,000 metric tons of surplus paddy and 3,500 metric tons of coffee beans be purchased for the state. All these are the primary targets which must be fulfilled in 1984. [end recording]

He then pointed out the role and status of the LFNC in the new stage of revolution. He said: [begin recording] In the past, our country became a colony of the imperialists. Our nation lost its independence. All patriotic Lao people who desired to regain national independence, therefore, set up resistance forces to fight against the imperialists. On that basis, we established a broad national front which was first called the Free Lao Front and later called the Lao Patriotic Front. The purpose of the front was to rally all patriots and those who desired to regain national independence. Harmoniously uniting around the front were people of all classes, all religions, and all tribes. The front comprised laboring people, workers, peasants, and patriotic intellectuals who were regarded as the front's basic forces. In short, people from any class or any branch were welcomed by the front. The only requirement was that those people maintain a spirit of patriotism. All the front wanted was to see all people unite as one and fight against the imperialists to regain independence and freedom in the interest of the revolution and the country.

Now, let us see what the basis of the front is. Theoretically, the basis of the front is the worker-peasant alliance. What does this mean? It means that the laboring people are considered broad masses who maintain great strength. This is something we must understand. At the same time, the laboring people have many allies. The more allies they have, the better. With more allies, they can successfully isolate the enemies and then overthrow them. All these are our past experiences.

At present, our revolution has entered a new stage. That is to say, it has entered the cause of socialist revolution. A question arises: Is the front needed? The answer is that the front is still absolutely needed and will always be needed. We must understand the significance of the front. What is today's front? It is the front in the cause of socialist revolution and the cause of national defense and construction. Is there any difference between today's front and that of the past? The difference is that today's front is set up to carry out the socialist revolution. However, the front of today maintains the same purpose as that of the past. That is to say, it is to rally forces. This means that it is to rally and unite the broad laboring masses including workers, peasants, and revolutionary intellectuals as well as laboring people in both towns and countryside. Anyone who agrees with the party's line on peace and defending and building the country along the path of socialism can join the front. It is obvious that it is the front's responsibility to rally all forces -- the forces of laboring people and the forces of all classes of people who agree to these two strategic tasks.

Therefore, it is necessary to mobilize basic labor forces and concentrate them on competing in carrying out production, circulation and distribution of goods, and other tasks. The forces must be mobilized to participate in defending and building the country and crushing all sabotage and subversive acts of the enemies and ill-intentioned elements. Simultaneously, attention must be paid to the requirements and interests of those forces. We must seek ways and means to promote and expand their great strength and creative abilities to overcome difficulties and lead the revolution to march quickly forward. Only by relying on the enthusiastic revolutionary movements of the masses and enhancing the rights to collective mastery of the laboring people, can we gain victory for the socialist revolution. So, we can say that the national united front is actually a front of laboring people and people of all other classes who agree to pursuing the socialist revolution. In short, all those who cherish the country and socialism are welcome to join the front so as to form large forces of each tribe and each class of people. The aim of this front is to unite and rally various fraternal tribes who earn a living on the basis of equality in Lao territory. This front maintains a purpose of rallying believers of all religions, personages, and other people including Lao residents living abroad. All those who still cherish the country and want to help build the country on the path advancing toward socialism can be accepted as members of the LFNC. All must then unite and join in defending and building the prosperous and strong country and assisting each and every tribe of people to enjoy welfare in accordance with the line and policy of the party and state. This is the character of the front in the stage of socialist revolution.

Now, various organizations of trade, youth, and women's unions at various levels serve as key forces in the front's work. What are the standards used to assess the front's work? Regarding this, the first major issue to be considered is how much and to what extent can the front rally and bring together in the common cause the laboring people of various tribes, believers in different religions, and all those who cherish the country and socialism. This is one of the standards. However, what is the purpose of rallying and uniting the people? The purpose is to defend and build socialism together. Generally speaking, the first major standard is the rally and unity. The second major standard is the concrete action in defending and building the country.

Let us review the work of our LFNC. Today our LFNC is 5 years old. Is that right? Today is 20 February. It is 5 full years today. Reviewing the past 5 years, we see that our LFNC has scored great achievements. The LFNC has actively contributed to the fulfillment of all tasks including the task of defending the country and maintaining public security, the stepping up of setting up cooperatives, the educational and cultural work, and even in foreign affairs.

We will see that the LFNC has contributed to the common successes. As discussed this morning, the contribution made by the LFNC is significant. What is the greatest contribution made by the LFNC? It is the rallying and uniting of the people of various classes and various tribes in conformity with the party's line. That is one among the front's achievements.

As I know, in this meeting, President Souphanouvong has also clearly pointed out the achievements of the LFNC branches in various localities. Distinguished delegates to this meeting also noted the achievements of each LFNC branch in their speeches. I see that those achievements are significant. Many members of the LFNC Central Committee or of local branches have actively worked. In the recent past, the front members have successfully carried out many activities. Great achievements have been scored in strengthening the solidarity among various tribes, building political bases, and training cadres of each tribe.

We are very pleased to see that the LFNC members of each tribe, including bonzes who are regarded as personages, have promoted and expanded their roles and contributed to various revolutionary movements of the masses. For example, the bonzes have positively contributed to persuading the people to carry out intensive cultivation and set up agricultural cooperatives. They have also helped teach the people and served as traditional medical doctors to tend the people's health. In addition, they have helped the people build schools and roads while persuading and motivating them to sell rice and pay agricultural tax to the state and so forth. I would like to note here that bonzes of many temples have applied the party's line and policies and the state's instructions, statements, regulations, and laws to their sermons. I consider this a good practice and I believe that this practice should be further promoted and expanded. I suggest that the Buddhist organization give advice to bonzes on this matter. The Buddhist organization should study how to bring new contents to Lao temples and how to make the temples serve as fortresses to defend and build the country. I would like to suggest here again that our Buddhist organization scrupulously thinks about this matter. As is seen, in the recent past, bonzes in many localities have considerably performed this task. Let it be promoted and expanded to a higher level.

Another noteworthy point is that bonzes have also assisted people in certain areas facing difficulties resulting from infiltration activities carried out by the enemies, particularly the areas along the northern border. Many LFNC members have paid attention to associating with the people and encouraging them to be aware of the sabotage and subversive schemes and tricks of the imperialists and the Chinese reactionaries. As a result, the people in those areas have smashed the schemes of the enemies. They have even captured some lackey spies sent into the country by the enemies. As I know from the report of the LFNC delegate from Phong Saly Province, (Fanlu), who is a member of the LFNC Central Committee, has also paid attention to effectively performing this work in this province. In addition, certain LFNC members in Luang Namtha Province have considerably strived to do their best in connection with this issue. Besides, intellectuals, technicians, educated persons, and traders or businessmen have been persuaded to contribute capital to building hospitals and schools and to promote and expand their initiatives in the revolutionary cause.

Such persons are also in Savannakhet and Champassak Provinces, namely, (Man Lap and Thao Phoung) of the Savannakhet transport company and (Phiak, Bin, Kou), and other figures who are members of the LFNC committees in the two provinces. They have cooperated with local LFNC members. In addition, since the founding of the LFNC in Vientiane Municipality, some achievements have been scored by LFNC members here. Many LFNC members in this city have transferred the ownership right of their land and dwellings to the state for public use. Moreover, they have also led the people in setting up agricultural cooperatives, carrying out second rice crop farming, building irrigation facilities, and contributing to the maintenance of security in Vientiane Municipality and Province.

This means that LFNC members in all provinces throughout the country have carried out excellent actions. I am aware that the activities of the LFNC in each province are also different. However, all LFNC members are very energetic in carrying out their work, thus contributing tremendously to the victories scored by our people in 1983.

On this occasion, on behalf of the LPRP Central Committee and the government, I would like to wholeheartedly hail your achievements and great contributions to the common national cause as I have just mentioned. [applause] [end recording]

At the end, Kaysone Phomvihan called on all delegates to translate into reality the contents and spirit of this enlarged meeting in their respective localities in conformity with the fundamental contents and spirit of the resolution of the fifth session of the third plenum of the party Central Committee.

SOUPHANOUVONG CLOSES LFNC MEETING 22 FEB

BK221410 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 22 Feb 84

[Speech by Souphanouvong, member of party Central Committee Political Bureau, president of LPDR, and chairman of SPC and of LFNC Central Committee, delivered at closing ceremony of 1984 enlarged meeting of LFNC Central Committee in Vientiane on 21 February -- recorded]

[Text] Respected and beloved Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers; beloved delegates; respected honored guests:

The 1984 enlarged plenary meeting of the Lao Front for National Construction [LFNC] Central Committee has worked 3 days with a sense of happiness, enthusiasm, jubilation, unity, and complete unification. This meeting is very important because it has reviewed and assessed the outcome of the LFNC's activities at all levels and has clearly viewed the great achievements and victories in all fields scored by the people of all tribes and strata in the struggle to build and defend their socialist country over the past year under the party leadership.

Our meeting was extremely elated and proud to listen to the lecture presented by Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, comrade general secretary and chairman of the Council of Ministers. The comrade explicitly discussed the party's and state's consistent policy of great unity among the people of all tribes and strata and the current situations both at home and in the world, which are rapidly changing in a complicated manner and are becoming very tense and dangerous due to the warmongering and ultrareactionary policy of the U.S. imperialists and the reactionaries in the Beijing ruling clique. In addition, the comrade also clearly discussed the status, role, duties, and tasks of the front in the new period of the revolution.

The comrade general secretary's lecture at the meeting is not only an excellent essence of the activities of the LFNC committees at all levels, but is also a victorious torch illuminating the path for us to appreciate the important contents and spirit of the resolution of the fifth session of the third plenum of the party Central Committee and the orientation of the 1984 tasks outlined by the party and state aimed at rapidly, strongly, and firmly advancing our country toward socialism for the happiness and prosperity of our entire people of all tribes.

Our meeting paid close attention to studying the views presented by LFNC delegates at all levels who represented the people of all tribes, strata, sex, and ages at this meeting of historic significance. The statements given by these delegates clearly reflect their pure feelings and concerns on the tasks of defending and building our socialist country and the strengthening of the close unity of the people of all tribes. The statements made by the delegates on the majestic rostrum of the meeting have blended into a consolidated strength of unity and unification and a spirit of oneness -- the spirit of gallantry, confidence, and physical and mental unanimity -- thus contributing to the glorious success of this historic meeting. [applause]

Beloved delegates and honored guests, our 1984 enlarged plenary meeting has been convened with a sense of urgency and the enthusiasm and has scored a satisfactory success. In the capacity of the meeting chairman, I am fully convinced that when you return to your localities and units, delegates, you will report the contents, spirit, and success of this meeting to the party committees, administrative committees, front committees, and the people in your respective areas. I hope that you will convey the spirit of great unity, unanimity, gallantry, enthusiasm, and jubilation and determination of this meeting to the people of all tribes as well. Once again, I call on all delegates to make noble contributions to mobilizing and uniting our compatriots throughout the country to concentrate efforts on enhancing the right of collective mastership among the entire masses, holding aloft a sense of vigilance to promptly smash all schemes and acts of creating divisions and the psychological warfare maneuvers of the Beijing reactionary clique in collusion with the U.S. imperialists, and rigorously launching an emulation campaign to carry out all-sided agricultural production with a view to becoming self-sufficient in food supply so that the people of all tribes will enjoy a happy and plentiful life and the country will become more steadily and gradually wealthy and strong in all respects.

All members of the LFNC committees at all levels must pay attention to enhancing their roles and duties in encouraging and mobilizing the people of all tribes and strata to fulfill the contents and spirit of the third party congress and the plans, duties, and orientations of work outlined by the state and the LFNC Central Committee for 1984. At the same time, you must pay attention to mobilizing the people of all tribes and strata, Buddhist monks, students, and revolutionary intellectuals of all ages and both sexes to use their wisdom and capabilities and to contribute to scoring achievements to welcome the 30th founding anniversary of the LPRP and the 10th founding anniversary of the LPDR, thus turning these two historical days into firm mass events.

On behalf of the presidium of this meeting, I sincerely thank all the delegates and honored guests for attending this meeting. I would like to thank all cadres, combatants, and state employees for contributing your efforts and wisdom to and untiringly serving this meeting. I wish you good health and longevity. On this auspicious occasion, I now declare officially closed the 1984 enlarged plenary meeting of the LFNC Central Committee. [applause]

MATUPHUM ON EFFORTS TO PROCUREMENT F-16 FIGHTERS

BK231424 Bangkok MATUPHUM in Thai 20 Feb 84 pp 1, 16

[Text] According to a report from the Foreign Ministry, the request for the purchase of F-16 jet fighters handed to the United States by Supreme Commander General Athit Kamlang-ek during his recent visit to that country will not be considered by the U.S. Congress in April.

Meanwhile, an Army source told MATUPHUM that the Thai Army did not expect that the United States would comply with the request. Besides, the visit to the United States by General Athit was not exclusively aimed at talks on the matter. Thailand only wants to test the sincerity of its allies like the United States because it is a frontline state in the region that is facing threats from all sides.

The source also cited senior U.S. Army officers as saying that Thailand need not worry about Vietnam, and there will be no threat to Thailand's border areas. Therefore, whether the United States sells the F-16's to Thailand or not cannot be used to measure the success of the supreme commander's visit because its objective was to assess U.S. concern for Thailand.

Regarding criticism that the supreme commander has lost face in failing to secure the purchase of the U.S. aircraft -- which many people believe is a waste of the national budget -- a source close to the supreme commander said that there is no lost face in this case because the majority of people are aware of the supreme commander's good intentions. He added: "If we do not get the F-16's, we lose nothing. Our country still has independence and sovereignty. There is no need to worry about anything or issue any explanation on the matter."

However, the need for a highly efficient aircraft like the F-16 still exists. The views of the people and Thailand's allies must also be considered. If Vietnam launches air attacks on Thailand, the military will be blamed for failing to get the aircraft. Then more people will understand the good intention of the military. Some people might be happy now because they do not want to spend the tax money for the aircraft.

Asked about opposition to the purchase by some senior military officers like former Supreme Commander General Saibut Koetphon and those in the opposition party, the source said the military believes that the reaction is nothing unusual because the mass media and opposition always see things differently from the military and government. Sometimes, they pretend to be naive. There is no need to care much about them.

PREM COMMENTS ON RESULTS OF MALAYSIA VISIT

BK180342 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 18 Feb 84 p 3

[Text] Thailand and Malaysia have agreed to step up cooperation, especially in economic and commercial fields, Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon said yesterday, on his return from a three-day official visit to Malaysia.

Gen Prem said he and his Malaysian counterpart, Dr Mahathir Mohamed, also agreed that a greater effort was needed to boost development of the natural gas industry in the Gulf of Thailand. He said Dr Mahathir had also expressed satisfaction with developments at the common border.

Both prime ministers reportedly discussed several world and regional topics, especially the Kampuchean conflict. "We agreed that strategies adopted by ASEAN on the Kampuchean problem have achieved continuous success," he said, adding that the grouping would stick to present policies.

Gen Prem was welcomed at Don Muang Airport by Cabinet members and high-ranking military and police officers, including Deputy Prime Minister Prachuap Suntharangkun, Minister of the Prime Minister's Office Michai Ruchuphan, Assistant Army chief Gen Pathom Soemsin and First Army Division commander Lt-Gen Phichai Kunlawanit.

PREM DISCUSSES KAMPUCHEA WITH RP'S MARCOS IN BRUNEI

BK230952 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 23 Feb 84

[Excerpt] According to a report from Deputy Government Spokesman Pramot Sukhum in Brunei, at about 1600 Brunei time yesterday the prime minister and foreign minister called on Philippine President Marcos at the residence assigned for the president in Brunei. Also present with President Marcos were nine ministers, including the foreign, labor, agriculture, defense and commerce ministers. The discussions between the prime minister and President Marcos lasted over an hour. The prime minister informed the president that the situation in Kampuchea, particularly regarding the tripartite Khmer government, has improved. The Khmer government under Prince Sihanouk's leadership is united and enjoys broad and growing support from the Khmer people.

President Marcos expressed pleasure with Prince Sihanouk's confidence in the struggle for the independence of Kampuchea. He noted that the prince will visit the Philippines in March. He said the situation in his country has improved in every aspect, contrary to what has been reported in the Philippine press. He gave the Thai prime minister about 20 copies of books he has authored about himself and other topics. He thanked Thailand for various forms of assistance to his country and expressed the hope that friendship between the two countries will continue to strengthen and bilateral cooperation in all areas between the two ASEAN members will continue to grow in the interest of prosperity and stability.

The Thai prime minister thanked the Philippine president and offered to convey any messages the Philippine president may have for U.S. and Canadian leaders during his upcoming visit to the United States and Canada. The Philippine president thanked the prime minister for the offer.

The deputy government spokesman also reported that due to delay in the arrival of the Pakistan president in Brunei, the scheduled meeting between the prime minister and the Pakistan president has been postponed.

SITTHI ON CAPTURED SRV TROOPS, KHMER OFFENSIVE

BK231010 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 23 Feb 84

[Text] Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sithi Sawetsila said during an interview yesterday that five Vietnamese soldiers whose boat strayed into Thai territorial waters should be sent back home as requested by Vietnam. He said: [Begin Sithi recording] I think we should send them back as requested by Vietnam. This matter is being handled by the Interior Ministry [words indistinct].

[Question] It was reported that the five soldiers are being interrogated. What is the result of the interrogation?

[Answer] I do not know yet. They might be interrogated just to find out if they really are soldiers or not.

[Question] Did they enter our waters intentionally?

[Answer] Military intelligence will find out.

[Question] What do you think of the Khmer Rouge's current offensive?

[Answer] I have been kept informed of the situation regularly. The coalition government's side is getting stronger. Vietnam should now withdraw its troops from that country. [end recording]

OFFICIAL REPORTS ON SITUATION IN KAMPUCHEA

BK240655 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 24 Feb 84

[Text] Army Secretary Major General Narudon Detpradiyut reported about the Thai-Kampuchean situation from the Supreme Command headquarters today. He noted that Vietnamese radio in Kampuchea recently slandered Thailand by saying that Thai violations of Kampuchean sovereignty have caused continued tension along the Thai-Kampuchean border. He said the statement by the foreign minister of the Heng Samrin regime at the end of the Indochinese foreign minister conference in Vientiane that Vietnam will not pull its troops out of Kampuchea shows that Vietnam and the Heng Samrin regime have refused to comply with the UN resolution calling for withdrawal of Vietnamese soldiers from Kampuchea.

Regarding activities of the CGDK, Narudon noted that President Prince Norodom Sihanouk passed through Thailand on the way to Kampuchea to chair a meeting of the CGDK cabinet and receive credentials from some foreign ambassadors. Prince Sihanouk stated that the CGDK is ready to sign a friendship and nonaggression agreement on the basis of peaceful coexistence with Vietnam after Vietnam withdraws its soldiers from Kampuchea.

Regarding activities of Vietnamese soldiers in Kampuchea, Narudon said Vietnam has continued to bring in more manpower and war materiel and rotate its soldiers in Ampil, Oddar Meancheay Province and in Sisophon, Thmar Puok, Preah Net Preah, and Poipet districts, Battambang Province. These soldiers were deployed near the Thai border opposite Aranyaprathet and Ta Phraya districts of Prachin Buri. Local Khmers were drafted to build and repair military bases and to construct barriers from Ampil Pram Daeum village to Phnum Nam Sap in Battambang. Military patrols were conducted regularly.

Vietnamese soldiers and heavy weapons were moved from Samraong District, Oddar Meancheay Province, to Ampil village which is located opposite Ban Kruat in Buriram Province. A group of soldiers was also moved from Phnum Krava in Battambang Province to Angkor Wat, Siem Reap Province to defend the area in light of CGDK forces' attacks against Vietnamese forces in the rear and installations in Kompong Thom, Siem Reap, and Pursat, which caused the destruction of storage facilities, rail lines, and bridges. Moreover, CGDK forces also attacked Vietnamese outposts in Phnum Thippadei, Moun Russei District and in Battambang city, destroying oil depots, an airfield, and storage facilities and causing other extensive damage.

ADMIRAL SAYS ANTIPIRACY PATROLS TO CONTINUE

BK240155 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 24 Feb 84 p 3

[Text] Navy Secretary Rear Adm Prasan Chuchinda yesterday denied that the Navy would end its anti-piracy patrols. He told reporters that a UNHCR [United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees] aided project would end in June or July but the Navy would continue with its patrols. The admiral's statement followed reports that Navy Chief Adm Praphat Chanthawirat would halt the antipiracy patrols if international aid was not extended after the June/July expiry.

COMMUNIQUE PUBLISHED ON PRC 'WAR CRIMES'

OW240925 Hanoi VNA in English 0720 GMT 24 Feb 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA Feb 24 -- The commission for investigation of Chinese expansionists and hegemonists war crimes against Vietnam has made public a communique on the war crimes against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam committed by the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists in the five years since their defeated war of aggression in Feb 1979. The communique reads in full as follows: Having sustained ignominous failure in their two wars of aggression, the Chinese reactionaries have since March 1979 increased their collusion with the U.S. imperialists, rallied the reactionaries in their pay and drawn the A.S.E.A.N. countries into a frantic and all-round war of sabotage against Vietnam in an attempt to bring about its collapse without having to wage a large-scale war. Meanwhile, they have continued to prepare for a new war of aggression. From Beijing, Washington, Bangkok and other places, they have conducted a campaign of sabotage against Vietnam in all fields, military, political, ideological, economic and diplomatic, using brutal and perfidious manueuvres. They have thus added new crimes to the long list of their intolerable crimes against the Vietnamese people:

1. Continuing preparations for an aggressive war, stepping up the acts of armed provocation, and causing permanent tension at the Sino-Vietnamese border: Beijing is permanently maintaining a regular force of more than 10 divisions close to the Vietnamese border with five army corps behind them, armed with artillery, tanks, armoured cars, missiles and warplanes, in addition to the local armies and border police. Also in the border region, Beijing has concentrated many strategic intelligence organizations, commando and scout groups, psywar and economic sabotage organizations, and reactionary political groups. There, Beijing has unremittingly built and consolidated its system of combat trenches and fortifications; built and continually enlarged its military airports; repaired and built new roads and railways for the daily transport of weapons, ammunition and food from the hinterland to the border area. It has increased reconnaissance by land and by air and technical reconnaissance. In the past five years, 2,000 flights of Chinese aircraft violated the Vietnamese air space and nearly 1,500 Chinese scouts and commandoes entered Vietnamese territory and were detected. China has also staged many mock battles against Vietnam (over 12,000). Flights of aircraft took combat manueuvres near the Vietnamese border in 1982 and 1983.

China has made nearly 7,500 armed provocations in various regions. Some artillery shellings lasted many days using thousands of shells and some land incursions involved a battalion or regiment of Chinese troops. This has caused permanent tension along the border, and hindered normal activities of the Vietnamese population there and inflicted big losses in lives and property on the local population. First statistics show that in the past five years, nearly 1,000 persons were killed or injured and 100 captured by Chinese troops, thousands of houses were destroyed, and thousands of animals killed or taken away. On the sea: Beijing has been working hard to build and strengthen its military base on Hainan island comprising airports, military ports and naval and submarine bases. On the Hoang Sa archipelago of Vietnam which it has illegally occupied since 1974, China has built a number of military installations.

It has established a transport line involving a big number of ships to link Hainan with Hoang Sa and sent to this region a sizeable number of warships. On these islands, China has set up many centre of military intelligence and commando bases for operation on the seas and in the coastal regions. China has held repeated military exercises in Tonkin Gulf and around Hoang Sa and twice sent warships to sail from the north to the south into the Tonkin Gulf and the Truong Sa region. During the past five years, each day an average of more than 100 incursions were made by Chinese warships disguised as fishing boats deep into Vietnam's territorial waters from the Tonkin Gulf to the Gulf of Siam for reconnaissance and provocation purposes, thus hindering the Vietnamese people's transport and fishing operation on the sea. Especially, in March 1982, more than 50 Chinese armed vessels penetrated at one time into the central coast of Vietnam in Binh Tri Thien province and opened fire on Vietnamese ships. China has also lent a hand to Thai vessels in acts of disturbance, plunder and sabotage against Vietnam's economy on the groups of islands of Tho Chu, Phu Quoc, Kien Giang and Minh Hai.

On the Thai-Kampuchean and Lao-Chinese borders: The Thai-Kampuchean and Lao-Chinese borders have been used by China as sanctuaries for the Pol Pot and Vang Pao remnants and other Kampuchean and Lao reactionary political organizations to undermine Kampuchea and Laos and also to sabotage Vietnam in many fields. Alongside those activities, China has repeatedly threatened Vietnam with war, saying that "China would retaliate Vietnam militarily if Vietnam should attack Democratic Kampuchea". [sentence as received] Most recently, Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, in his Feb. 1, 1984 visit to Guangxi Province in the company of several senior Chinese military officers, repeated China's fallacious charge that Vietnam was actively preparing armed provocations against China, and urged the Chinese Army and people to stand combat ready. This is aimed at misleading the world people, covering China's anti-Vietnam acts, and at the same time, causing tension and intimidating Vietnam.

2. Carrying out a land-nibbling war against Vietnam on the northern border: In the earlier years, the reactionaries in the Beijing ruling circles had forsaken their commitment to respect the historical borderline defined in the two border delineating conventions signed by the French Government and the Qing Dynasty of China in 1887 and 1895, using all means to legalise their occupation of 150 places of Vietnam annexed by the Man Qing Dynasty, the Chiang Kai-shek regime and the People's Republic of China itself before February 1979. After its defeat in the Feb. 17, 1979 invasion of Vietnam, it had to pull out of Vietnam but still retains more than ten new places it occupied during this war. In the past five years, China has annexed several new places of Vietnam. It has nibbled at many hills and groups of hills of Vietnam on the borderline and step by step broadened the areas it had occupied. The following are typical cases:

-- In October 1980 and May 1981, China used regiment-sized troops supported by artillery and tanks to attack Hill 1982 in Xin Man district, Ha Tuyen Province, Hills 1800a, 1800b, and 1688 in Vi Xuyen District also in Ha Tuyen, and the area of Hill 400 in Cao Loc District Lang Son Province.

--China has broadened many areas it had occupied at the Huu Nghi Quan (Friendship Gate) in Lang Son, Xin Phon Sung at Marker Posts 2 and 3 in Muong Khuong District, Hoang Lien Son Province, Chu Phin and Talung in Quang Ba District in Ha Tuyen Province, etc. It renamed all these places with Chinese names and turned them into strongholds or groups of strongholds to form a defence line along the border in service of future wars of aggression as well as the present multi-faceted war of sabotage against Vietnam.

On the sea: In the Tonkin Gulf China tried to erase the border line which has been clearly delineated in the documents signed by the French Government and the Qing Dynasty of China. It broke the Sino-Vietnamese negotiation on the Tonkin Gulf and taking advantage of this situation to openly carry out illegal prospections for oil and gas in the gulf including many areas belonging to Vietnam's territorial waters. China continues to occupy the Hoang Sa archipelago of Vietnam and has not ceased to cover the Truong Sa archipelago of Vietnam. It published the names of islands, beaches and rocks in these archipelagoes under Chinese names, arrogantly defined "four danger zones" cutting through the busy international air route from Thailand via Vietnam to many other countries, in an attempt to legalize its illegal occupation of Vietnam's Hoang Sa archipelago. It urged the International Aviation Organization to change its guidance system in the air space over the East Sea, to give to China the charge of the flight control over the entire air space over the territorial waters of the Hoang Sa and Truong Sa archipelagoes which has always been under Vietnam's flight control. China has also announced the commissioning of the radio guidance system on the Lincoln Island in the Hoang Sa archipelago of Vietnam and demanded the monopoly of transmission on 101 radio frequencies in the East Sea with the aim of gaining the de facto recognition of its sovereignty over the whole of the East Sea.

3. China's policy of sabotage against Vietnam's economy: China withdrew its aid and experts from Vietnam, staged the "nin kiao" (victimized residents) incident in 1978, implemented a "three all" policy (destroying all buildings and materials) during its aggressive wars against Vietnam in 1978 and 1979, and incited the "hoa" reactionaries living in Vietnam to engage in economic sabotage in the south of Vietnam from 1975-1979.

Since 1979: The Chinese reactionaries, in close collaboration with the U.S. imperialists, have done everything in their power to sabotage Vietnam's external economic relations, put pressure on a number of countries and international organizations to stop granting loans and aid to Vietnam including humanitarian aid, and used their lackeys who had wormed their way into the Vietnamese export and import service in collaboration with those in Thailand, Hong Kong, and Singapore to sabotage Vietnam's foreign trade operations.

In the south of Vietnam, taking advantage of Vietnam's economic difficulties and mismanagements, Beijing has ordered its henchmen to burn warehouses, destroy machines and equipment in several factories, disrupt communications and transport, engage in speculation and hoarding, cause price hikes, fake commodities and circulate counterfeit money, etc. Beijing has also organized smuggling rackets from Thailand and China and illicit markets on the sea to bring luxury goods to Vietnam and spirit away Vietnam's gold, through these rackets to gather intelligence and carry out psychological warfare.

On the Sino-Vietnamese border area they carried out many wicked maneuvers to damage Vietnam's economy: burning forests, breaking dams to divert streams, provoking disturbances to prevent crop cultivation and harvest, organizing "border markets" to smuggle counterfeit money and sell goods in short supply in return for gold, silver, medicinal herbs, food. China has also sent agents to buy "special goods" at high prices from the border population such as buffalo eyes and hoofs, roots of anis trees, etc. with the wicked design of killing the draught animals and destroying the precious medicinal plants of Vietnam.

Sabotage acts in the ideological, political, security fields and incitation to sedition: Through the wide mass media networks of China, the United States and client governments and at international forums Beijing has daily dished out a lot of fabrications and lies to cover up their schemes and crimes against Vietnam and to mislead world opinion about the situation and policy of Vietnam. It has put out hundreds of counter-revolutionary newspaper, bulletins, pictorials, recording tapes, leaflets and posters in Vietnamese and circulated them among overseas Vietnamese and smuggled them by all ways and means to Vietnam together with depraved and reactionary literature. Along the Sino-Vietnamese border, the Chinese reactionaries have set up a high-powered loudspeaker system to propagate their falsifications and slanders in Vietnamese and the languages of various ethnic groups living on this side of the border. They have brought into Vietnam more than 200 kinds of leaflets and used the mobile shops and markets to conduct psychological warfare and espionage.

The Chinese reactionary clique, in collusion with U.S. imperialism, has also conducted an intensive campaign to incite the reactionaries among the Vietnamese who had fled abroad to carry out anti-Vietnam activities in the countries where they are residing, and took every opportunity to send them back to Vietnam for the purpose of sabotage. Beijing has been using Hoang Van Hoan, a Vietnamese defector, as a tool to rally reactionary groups for counter-revolutionary activities along the Sino-Vietnamese border and for sabotage activities inside Vietnam. It has organized Vietnamese refugees in Thailand into armed groups with a view to sending them to South Vietnam and the central highlands for sabotage activities. It has established the "Thailand-central highland corridor" to supply arms and money to the FULRO remnants or sent the latter for military and political training before secretly introducing them back in the central highlands. In some Western countries, China has ordered a number of ex-officers of the Saigon regime to rally the reactionary emigres from Vietnam into armed units which would go into action when the occasion presents itself. Inside Vietnam, the Chinese ruling circles continued to command the operations of their henchmen they have left behind rallied the reactionaries among the former officers and functionaries of the old regime, among the counter-revolutionaries under the religious cloak, the illicit traders among the "hoa" and organized them into political organizations to carry out anti-government activities, persuade and organize illegal departures for abroad, to conduct espionage, sabotage the economy, disrupt security and public order, in anticipation of an opportunity to rebel or to serve as a "fifth column" in an eventual new war of aggression against Vietnam. [sentence as received] [VNA says 'to be continued']

SRV ENVOY TO UN REJECTS 'THAILAND'S SLANDER'

BK241121 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 24 Feb 84

[Text] Vietnam's UN ambassador, Hoang Bich Son, has flatly rejected Thailand's slander against Vietnamese volunteer troops in Kampuchea. The charge was made by the Thai delegate in a letter dated 13 February. In a note sent to the UN secretary general on Wednesday, the Vietnamese ambassador said: This is a premeditated lie taken by Thailand to cover up its violation of Kampuchean sovereignty and its support and assistance to the Pol Pot clique and other Khmer reactionaries opposing the rebirth of the Kampuchean people.

The Vietnamese ambassador pointed out: The 13 February letter of the Thai head delegate only serves the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists who are stepping up their policy against Vietnam and the other Indochinese countries, maintaining a confrontation between Thailand and the Indochinese countries, and preventing a growing trend for dialogue with the ASEAN countries.

The note was circulated by the UN secretary general as an official document of the UN General Assembly and Security Council.

BA YI, SPARK, OCTOBER STORM CITED ON PRC EVENTS

BK191403 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 18 Feb 84

[Text] Last week, various clandestine Chinese-language radio stations continued denouncing Deng Xiaoping's repression campaign. Terming Deng Xiaoping's selected works as a big stick being used by himself to take over the party and administration, Radio October Storm on 10 February said: Deng and his clique are raising the red flag against the red flag. They are raising the antirightist banner with the aim of opposing those who have protested against their policies. They are but rightists under the guise of leftists -- those who seek to carry out their dark design in all parts of the country while clamoring for the use of bloody countermeasures against cadres they claim are hostile to the entire people.

Revealing that Deng Xiaoping is facing many major insoluble contradictions, Radio Spark last week said: Deng Xiaoping's economic policy has caused the emergence in China of rich groups and rich collectives alongside miserably poor peasants. Soon the CPC will become a party of rich peasants because most of its cadres and members are now wealthy.

In a broadcast on 16 February, Radio Spark said: Deng Xiaoping is using many economic, political, and legal maneuvers to force workers, and intellectuals to serve as slaves on ricefields and at various factories, mines, and organs. The real situation in present-day Chinese society is a continuation of thousands of years of feudalism and also the consequence of the rule by dictators over the past 30 years and more. Deng Xiaoping now talks quite a lot about the four persistences, which actually mean persistence in economic and political monopoly power, and persistence in the protection of the interests of bureaucratic totalitarianism. While Radio Spark noted that the dictatorial regime has repressed the Chinese people to the point that they can no longer tolerate it, Radio October Storm revealed that the movement to struggle against the Deng Xiaoping clique is now developing vigorously in China.

Reflecting the Chinese army's opposition to Deng Xiaoping, Radio Ba Yi on 12 February disclosed that the Guizhou Military District recently wrote a letter criticizing the Revolutionary Army paper for publishing an article which claimed that tension had apparently eased on both sides of the Taiwan Strait. Radio Ba Yi went on to reveal that artillery units of the Kuomintang on Quemoy and Matsu had stepped up training activities in the recent past; that the U.S. 7th Fleet had intensified its activities in the Taiwan Strait, thus causing tension in the area; that the Japanese Navy had conducted a joint naval exercise with the U.S., Canadian, New Zealand, and Australian Navies in the Pacific; that U.S. nuclear submarines had also participated in this naval exercise; and that the Japanese navy had conducted naval blockade exercises.

Radio Ba Yi also reported that even the Chinese Central Military Commission had to admit that in the Army, only 20 percent support Deng Xiaoping, another 20 percent are against him, and 60 percent are uncommitted. This shows that the Army does not advocate any party purge.

CPV RESOLUTIONS ON CELEBRATING 'GRAND DAYS'

OW170925 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 15 Feb 84

[Text] On 7 February 1984, the CPV Central Committee, Political Bureau issued a resolution on organizing the celebrations for various grand days during 1984 and 1985. The full text of the resolution follows:

During 1984 and 1985 our people will celebrate the following historic anniversaries:

- The 40th anniversary of the August Revolution and the founding of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, which is now the SRV, 19 August and 2 September 1945-19 August and 2 September 1985;
- The 30th anniversary of the Dien Bien Phu victory, 7 May 1954-1984, which put an end to French colonialist domination over Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea, and led to the liberation and advance of North Vietnam toward socialism which served as a steadfast basis for the liberation of South Vietnam and the reunification of the fatherland;
- The 10th anniversary of the total victory of the anti-U.S. national salvation struggle, 30 April 1975-1985, which led to the achievement of the people's democratic and national revolution in the entire country, to the reunification of the fatherland, and to the advance of the entire country toward socialism;
- The 5th anniversary of the victory over the Chinese expansionists' and hegemonists' aggressive war, 5 March 1979-1984;
- The 55th founding anniversary of the CPV, 3 February 1930-1985;
- The 95th birth anniversary of President Ho Chi Minh, 19 May 1890-1985; and
- The 40th founding anniversary of the VPA, 22 December 1944-1984; and
- The 55th founding anniversary of the VCTU [date not given].

Together with the peoples of the socialist community and the world, our people will also celebrate the 115th birth anniversary of Lenin and the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism, 9 May 1945-1985, which led to the emergence of the world socialist system. The Political Bureau decides the following:

1. The 30th anniversary of the Dien Bien Phu victory, the 40th anniversary of the August Revolution-the 2d of September, and the 10th anniversary of the total victory of the anti-U.S. national salvation resistance must be solemnly celebrated as the three grand days of the masses under these slogans: Everything for the building and protection of the socialist fatherland and for the people's happiness; Let us resolutely struggle against U.S.-led imperialism and Chinese expansionism and contribute to safeguarding peace, national independence, democracy, and socialism all over the world. The general propaganda-indoctrination theme for these grand days is to develop our patriotic tradition and revolutionary heroism, coordinate patriotism with proletarian internationalism, uphold our pride in our heroic nation and in our glorious CPV, strengthen our revolutionary will and our spirit of self-reliance, successfully build socialism, and firmly protect the SRV.

The goal of propaganda-indoctrination work is to motivate all our party, people, and Armed Forces to uphold the spirit of collective mastery; whip up a seething, widespread; and continuous revolutionary movement; emulate in production and thrift; increase labor productivity and work efficiency; somehow realize the four socioeconomic objectives of the Third 5-Year Plan (1981-1985); make good preparations for the Fourth 5-Year Plan (1986-1990); strengthen the all-people national defense; heighten vigilance; defeat the enemy's multifaceted war of sabotage; stand ready to cope with all situations; ensure political security, social order, and safety; cultivate good qualities and ethics; build a civilized lifestyle; and oppose all negative phenomena in society.

2. The goal of external propaganda work is to garner the world people's sympathy and support for our people's revolutionary undertaking; intensify solidarity with the people's of other socialist and nationalist countries, with the international communist and workers' movements, and the movement for peace and national independence; and struggle against the imperialist and international reactionary forces' scheme to encircle and isolate our country.

3. The party Secretariat will issue a directive on organizing the celebrations for the above-mentioned anniversaries, especially the three grand days, and will appoint a general committee to organize the celebration of these days.

MILITARY SPARE PARTS PRODUCTION INCREASES

OW221948 Hanoi VNA in English 1456 GMT 22 Feb 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA Feb. 22 -- The Ngo Gia Tu Motor spare parts factory, one of the two biggest of its type under the Ministry of Communications and Transport, is mass-producing 11 new kinds of spare parts of machines and motors used in the service. These include piston pins and speed gears which were mostly imported. The factory is manufacturing 120 kinds of spare parts for 13 different types of trucks including heavy-duty lorries.

VPA BECOMES MORE ACTIVE IN PRODUCTION

OW201638 Hanoi VNA in English 1519 GMT 20 Feb 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA February 20 -- Combatants of the Vietnam People's Army, besides their foremost task of fighting and standing ready to fight to defend the national territory, have taken a more and more active part in the production of material wealth for society. In recent years, a number of Army units have also taken up the production of export goods. In 1982, 14 Army units turned out 18 new export items worth more than 130 million dong in output, these included industrial goods, sea foods, agricultural produce, forest produce, and mineral ores. Some units are also engaged in ship repairs. Plans have been worked out for mass production of some export items by the Army such as semiconductors, oil cookers and pliers.

TO HUU ADDRESSES CULTURE MINISTRY CONFERENCE

BK220824 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 22 Feb 84

[Excerpt] Yesterday, 21 February, the Ministry of Culture grandly began a conference to review cultural and information work. Comrade To Huu, member of the Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, called on and addressed the conference.

Attending the conference were representatives of the various sectors, public organs, mass organizations, press agencies, and newspapers; nearly 80 comrades in charge of propaganda and training committees and cultural officers; and 24 leading comrades of provincial and municipal people's committees. Minister Nguyen Van Hieu presented the Council of Ministers' resolution on cultural and information work for the immediate future and reviewed the work performed by the ministry in 1983.

INSTRUCTIONS ON CULTURAL, INFORMATION WORK

OW230749 Hanoi VNA in English 0719 GMT 23 Feb 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA Feb 23 -- The Council of Ministers recently issued an instruction on cultural and information work for the immediate future. The instruction notes that so far art activities and the popular art movement, the information and publication work have made considerable contributions to popularizing the party and government's policies, to building a new life and a new type of people. Concerning the immediate tasks for cultural activities and information work, the instruction says that it is necessary to promote the fostering of a new life and a new, socialist type of people and to speed up the building of the new social system and new economy. Efforts should be concentrated on the struggle to abolish vestiges of the old regime and colonialist culture, and to intensify the struggle against the ideology and culture of the reactionary forces. The instruction pays special attention to broadening the publication work, film shows and art activities in the rural areas and to basically achieving socialist transformation in cultural and art organizations in southern provinces.

PHAM HUNG VISITS SECURITY FORCES IN HANOI

BK171200 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 17 Feb 84

[Text] In the first days of spring, Comrade Pham Hung, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of interior, visited the public security forces of Hai Ba Trung District and Dong Xuan Ward, Hoan Kiem District, Hanoi. At these two localities, he was welcomed by the secretaries and chairmen of the district party and people's committees and the director of the municipal public security service.

Hai Ba Trung District is a large district comprising 24 wards with a population of 260,000 and a total of 2,916 people's security cells. The district plays an important role in the capital politically, economically, culturally, and socially. Last year Hai Ba Trung District recorded heartwarming achievements in production, education, and the restoration of order in the distribution and circulation of goods. It satisfactorily enforced the industrial and trade tax regulation and struggled against speculators and smugglers, collecting an amount of industrial and trade taxes five times greater than previously. The district made many efforts to stabilize the living conditions of workers, state employees, and members of the Armed Forces, and it satisfactorily completed the various troop recruitment drives. Under the leadership of the municipal and district party committees, the public security forces of Hai Ba Trung District have scored many achievements in maintaining political security and social order and in building and training themselves through an emulation movement to study and carry out the six teachings of respected and beloved Uncle Ho.

They have also vigorously promoted the mass movement for the maintenance of national security, thereby promptly checking the activities of criminal elements and positively ensuring the people's safety and happiness during the festive days of Tet. After hearing the district party committee secretary report on the district situation last year, Comrade Pham Hung happily praised the district for its achievements. He expressed his views on some basic contents of the resolution of the party Central Committee's fifth plenum and expounded on the important significance of the Political Bureau's resolution on the capital of Hanoi.

The cadres, combatants, and people of Hai Ba Trung District, he said, have the honor and heavy duty to build and defend their district, thereby making worthy contribution to the building and construction of the capital and firmly maintaining political security and social order and safety in the capital. They must make a positive contribution to the successful fulfillment of the socioeconomic tasks and targets slated for 1984-85 and basically stabilize the situation in all respects so as to create a drastic change in Hai Ba Trung District and prepare favorable conditions for the years that follow. The district party committee secretary and the chief of the district public security forces as well as all the cadres and combatants present at the meeting pledged to scrupulously carry out Comrade Pham Hung's practical suggestions.

Dong Xuan Ward, Hoan Kiem District is one of the important wards of Hanoi Municipality. It boasts the largest marketplace in the municipality and draws a large number of domestic and foreign tourists on sight-seeing and shopping tours. It is also here that wheeler-dealers and crooks from the surrounding areas gather for unlawful activities. Last year the party organization and people of Dong Xuan Ward made good progress in developing the economy and culture and in building a new life. In particular, the party organization, administration, mass organizations, and people in the ward -- with their determination to maintain political security and social order at all costs -- actively built the local public security forces and always paid attention to stepping up the mass movement for the defense of national security and for the firm maintenance of local security and order, thereby making Dong Xuan Ward one of the units with the best emulation movement in the municipality.

Talking to the public security cadres and representatives of the ward, Comrade Pham Hung heartily welcomed the outstanding achievements recorded by the party organization, administration, and people of Dong Xuan Ward. He pointed out the important position of the ward as the grassroots level in the system of urban organization that bears the closest relationship to the people of all strata -- just like the village level in our countryside. The ward has its own party committee, people's committee, people's council, mass organizations, and public security forces and is an echelon that directly formulates and implements the various plans for production, life, culture, and public order and security at the grassroots level.

Members of the Hoan Kiem District Party Committee and the party committee and public security forces of Dong Xuan Ward were happy to receive Comrade Pham Hung and listen to his solicitous instructions. They pledged to further enhance the responsibilities of the party organization, administration, mass organizations, and people in the ward and to score achievements in building the ward in an all-round manner so as to be worthy of the concern and care of the municipal party and people's committees and of the Hoan Kiem District Party and People's Committees.

TOLENTINO OBJECTS TO U.S. CONDITIONS ON BASES

HK231356 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 23 Feb 84 p 12

[Text] The U.S. has no right to impose conditions on the Philippines before it grants the rental of the bases, Assemblyman Arturo Tolentino said yesterday. Tolentino, who is likely to succeed Foreign Affairs Minister Carlos P. Romulo, told reporters the RP [Republic of the Philippines]-U.S. bases agreement does not state any condition for the payment by the U.S. of the \$900-million rental over a five-year period.

"They just have to implement the agreement," he stressed.

Stanley Roth, an aide of U.S. Congressman Stephen Solarz, met with Tolentino last week and discussed the issue. The U.S. Congress wants first to see free and fair elections, respect for human rights and a return to democracy in the country before it gives the first instalment of the \$900-million payment.

Tolentino objected to the move and said it was as "insulting" as the U.S. Congress resolution calling for honest and clean elections and a thorough investigation into the Aquino assassination. Tolentino said it is difficult to say whether he is for or against the U.S. bases in the country. "If there were no other power around us, such as the Soviet Union which is also building up its defense facilities, then I am for the removal of the bases." He pointed out that he has been battling for a zone of freedom, peace and neutrality in Asia.

However, after the RP-U.S. bases agreement expires, "we must decide what to do," he noted. Tolentino also said the law prohibits any candidate from receiving financial support from a foreign country.

FORMER SENATOR BELIEVES U.S. WOULD SUPPORT UNIDO

HK230644 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 22 Feb 84 p 12

[Article by Marites Danguilan-Vitug: "Maceda's Analysis: U.S. To Support Opposition Groups That Back Bases"]

[Text] The U.S. Government is likely to support the United Nationalist Democratic Organization [UNIDO] and some members of the Philipino Democratic Party-Lakas ng Bayan (PDP-Laban) in the Batasan elections in May because they have an "open mind" on the bases issue.

Ernesto Maceda, former senator and liaison between the slain Senator Benigno Aquino Jr. and President Marcos, also told BUSINESS DAY that the U.S. will cease to support Marcos once it finds an alternative -- "viable opposition that will respect the bases agreement." U.S. support to UNIDO will be indirect, noted Maceda, such as moral and economic pressure. The U.S. is withholding loans to the Marcos government pending the results of the May elections which it wants to be "free and fair" and continues to hold dialogues with opposition leaders. UNIDO Chairman Salvador Laurel, who is in the U.S. will meet with U.S. State Department officials, Congressman Stephen Solarz and Senator Edward Kennedy.

Stanley Roth, an aide of Solarz, was here last week to talk to the opposition and gather feedback on the conditions the U.S. Congress is imposing on Marcos before it approves the first instalment of the \$900-million "aid" to the country. The amount is understood to be the "rental" for the U.S. bases in Pampanga and Olongapo. Conditions the U.S. Congress set are free elections, respect for human rights and return to democracy.

Roth was reported to have met with emerging opposition leader Agapito Butz Aquino and broadly hinted that he will participate in the coming elections.

Fraud: An official of the Federal Commission on Elections, William Kimberling, was also in town last week. He talked to Commission on Elections officials and stressed during that meeting that the role of the Comelec is to "minimize frauds." He also met with Jose Conception, chairman of Namfrel (National Citizens Movement for Free Elections) and showed him techniques to avoid poll cheating.

Maceda, however, said: "I'd rather that they (U.S.) gave us funds than just talk to us. He has been assigned UNIDO campaign manager for Luzon.

To some observers, though, U.S. support will still go to Marcos even if gross human rights violations occur in the country. They cited the case of El Salvador.

Maceda said the U.S. is now insisting on the holding of free elections in El Salvador. However, he said the Philippines is "way down the priority list" of the U.S. with Lebanon and El Salvador topping its concerns. Compared to the Latin American countries which are adjacent to U.S. the Philippines gets "little consideration" because it is thousands of miles away.

Maceda is in the country "for good" after a five and half year self-exile in New York. He left on the night of July 28, 1978 aboard a Danish freighter off the coast of Corregidor which he climbed up with a rope ladder. He then sought political asylum in the U.S. "I took a calculated risk in coming home. The administration made statements encouraging us to come home. After Ninoy, they wouldn't do a similar thing," the former executive secretary of President Marcos said. He is facing minor charges of assault and physical injuries.

Top issue: "The whole ball game is the bases. It's not investments, Maceda said. The UNIDO "is not as hardline" on the bases as the Justice for Aquino, Justice for All movement (JAJA) and the Nationalist Alliance for Justice, Freedom and Democracy (NA), both groups headed by former Senator Lorenzo Tanada.

The PDP-Laban, of which Tanada is also head, is for the removal of the U.S. bases in the country but a few of its members, like former Senator Ramon Mitra, want to downplay the issue to win U.S. support. They believe it is a strategic move to face one enemy at a time: Marcos first, then the U.S. later when they have grabbed power.

Maceda shares the same view as Mitra's. He also echoes the murdered Senator Aquino's thinking that "we have to stick it out with the Western world first because we have no choice."

Aquino and Maceda (his political aide and attorney) went to Nicaragua last year to study the political set-up of the country ruled by the Marxist Sandinistas. Their findings: After two years of the revolution, the difficult decision of whether to accept aid from either of the two superpowers, U.S. and Soviet Union, must be made.

Maceda said resources for building up the economy after the revolution in 1979 cannot come solely from within the country. He and Aquino then questioned the practicality of fighting the U.S. because the Philippines continues to receive aid from it. "We are just being pragmatic and moderate. Let's topple the Marcos government first then leave to the electorate the decision of whether to turn left or remain with the U.S.," explained Maceda.

According to Macea, expenses to sustain one year of urban terrorism alone would cost \$1 million. He said realities of world politics and sustaining a revolution through logistics are "bottom line requirements" that need to be considered. The U.S. has also "sent word" to Marcos that "operation mad dog" is "not acceptable" to it. The operation, a long-time plan, calls for a wholesale arrest and detention of opposition leaders and citizens considered "subversive."

Macea believes though, that Marcos can still go on with "operation mad dog" but in a more subtle way such as having less known administration critics and dissenters picked up while others are merely restricted. This he has to do to "please the rightist wing of the military."

Military Right: Macea, taking the line of Harvard University professor Dr Guy Pauker, an expert on the Philippines and colleague of former U.S. State Secretary Henry Kissinger, said that at the heart of the problem of Marcos is how much control he has over the military right. Whether Marcos moves to restore democratic processes or tighten up after May is dependent on them. "Marcos needs to be cautious, deliberate with the rightist wing of the military which now dominates (the institution). Any indication he is loosening up will send shock waves to the military. He already considers a military coup a possibility," he explained.

Pauker, who is a consultant to the Rand Corporation in the U.S., also reportedly said the U.S. wants to help the opposition but if a significant group cries anti-bases, that help will be stifled.

Macea, who worked with Marcos for about five years and who claims to know what is in the president's mind through mere twitching of the eyebrows and position of the dimples, forecast that the president will be out of power even before the 1987 presidential elections.

"He's not healthy. He is tired. What is preventing him from stepping down is his apprehension that if he gives up power, his person and those close to him will be in serious danger. It's an instinct of survival and self-defense that's working." The only way Marcos can save his place in history, of which he is very much conscious, is to "take part in the restoration of democracy" in the country, Macea concluded.

BATASAN SPOKESMAN CRITICIZES LAUREL'S U.S. TOUR

HK231400 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 23 Feb 84 p 7

[Text] KBL Batasan spokesman and Minister of State for Information Jose T. Tumbokon declared yesterday that the "brazen supplication" of an opposition bloc before a foreign power to intervene in the May 14 elections "betrays a bankruptcy of issues and confirms its chronic colonial mentality." Deplored the current U.S. speaking tour of UNIDO President Salvador H. Laurel, Tumbokon said Filipinos should be left alone in shaping their own destiny.

"Military and financial aid sent by the U.S. Government to the Philippines is in compliance with RP [Republic of The Philippines]-U.S. agreements, particularly the bases agreement, the military assistance and mutual defense pacts, and for a visiting politician to tell one of the signatories to renege on these agreements is to subordinate the national interest to his political ambition," Tumbokon said.

"Why should Laurel ask certain members of the U.S. Congress to convince the U.S. Government to help his faction seize power in the Philippines when, unlike Filipinos living right in their country, these American politicians are ignorant of the true Philippine situation?" Tumbokon asked.

Any move to derail U.S. assistance during the Philippine election campaign is tantamount to "unpardonable intervention in the internal affair of a sovereign nation," he said. Laurel's warning of an impending revolution in the Philippines, Tumbokon said, should be addressed to other opposition fragments whose announced boycott of the May 14 polls "can mean they subscribe to ways other than peaceful and legitimate in attaining power."

AGRAVA ASSERTS BOARD 'MAKING HEADWAY' IN PROBE

HK231404 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 23 Feb 84 pp 1, 6

[Article by Rey G. Panaligan]

[Text] Tokyo -- Despite a freezing temperature in this capital city of Japan and strict rules set by the sovereignty-conscious Japanese authorities, Chairman Corazon Juliana Agrava said "bright prospects are in store" for the board investigating the assassination of former Sen. Benigno S. Aquino Jr. Announcing her first assessment of the progress of the board's inquiry, Agrava told newsmen early yesterday morning that the board "is making headway and is confident it can get substantial evidence from witnesses here."

The assessment was made after the interview of two Japanese nationals by the inter-agency committee assisting the board. Already interviewed behind closed doors by representatives of the Japan's Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Justice, and the National Police, were voice print expert Matzumi Suzuki and journalist Katsuo Ueda of the KYODO NEWS SERVICE.

Agrava described Ueda's interview as "very productive," but declined to give details of the interview. "Our hands are tied and our lips are sealed until interviews are completed and the results are transmitted to our government," she said. "This is so because of the strict ground rules set by our Japanese counterparts in consonance with Japan's laws on international investigation," she said. Ueda was with Aquino on the China Air Lines (CAL) plane that arrived in Manila last Aug. 21. Published reports here quoted Ueda saying that he saw Aquino shot from behind last Aug 21 but Ieda did not say who shot him. Ueda said he witnessed the incident through the plane's window.

After meeting with Filipino newsmen, the board members and the general counsel hurriedly left for the interview of Kiyoshi Wakamiya, a free-lance journalist.

Meanwhile, Agrava stressed yesterday the urgency of terminating the board's probe of the assassination "to help restore the confidence of the world in the political stability of the Philippine Government." She also said that termination of the case will help ease the economic difficulties of the Filipino people brought about by the assassination. Agrava urged Japanese nationals who must have taken snapshots of the assassination to approach the probe body and issue statements before the Japanese inter-agency committee. "We want to know who killed Aquino. We are hopeful and optimistic that we can find the answer," Agrava said.

NACIONALISTA PARTY NAMES NEW SECRETARY GENERAL

OW231302 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 23 Feb 84

[Text] The Nacionalista Party [NP] Roy faction today named a new secretary general to replace Assemblyman Francisco Tatad, who resigned last week. NP President Jose Roy announced (Romeo Halasoy), a businessman from Zamboanga del Sur, as the new NP secretary general.

At the same time, Roy [words indistinct] stressed that the Nacionalista Party will definitely field candidates for the 14 May Batasan polls.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified speaker] [Words indistinct] interviews Secretary Tatad is only one of the members and there are several members of the Nacionalista Party throughout the country. So, his resignation, while lamented, may not disrupt the direction of the party. So, we are moving in preparing for the selection and as our president said earlier, we are in fact ready to participate nationwide in the coming Batasan election in May. [end recording]

Meanwhile, the Social Democratic Party [SDP] today voted to participate in the May Batasan polls by supporting common candidates of genuine opposition parties. This is the decision reached by the SDP in its national directorate meeting at the Philippine Social Science Center in Quezon City. During the meeting, Assemblyman Francisco Tatad, who recently resigned as NP Secretary General, formerly adhered to the SDP charter documents as a member of the party.

CARDINAL SIN URGES HONEST ELECTIONS IN MAY

OW231441 Hong Kong AFP in English 1352 GMT 23 Feb 84

[Text] Manila, Feb 23 (AFP) -- Jaime Cardinal Sin, the Philippines' top clergyman, today urged an honest vote in May's National Assembly elections, warning that violence would erupt if the ballot box failed to solve the country's problems. The leader of the 45 million Filipino Roman Catholics also called on President Ferdinand Marcos to meet opposition conditions for participation in the May 14 polls "out of justice" and not charity.

The major opposition bloc, the United Nationalist Democratic Organization (UNIDO), has called the elections the "last chance" for the peaceful restoration of democracy here.

Cardinal Sin, in a talk before leading businessmen, said that clean and honest elections were necessary. "If we don't solve our problems through the ballots, then there would be violence," he said. The opposition has demanded that Mr Marcos relinquish his lawmaking and arrest powers, strengthen the National Assembly, institute electoral reforms, abolish tough national security laws, free all political prisoners and restore press freedom. Cardinal Sin said these demands were "reasonable" and "within the power of the president to give."

Although a February 14 deadline passed without Mr Marcos granting the demands, the UNIDO has decided to participate in the elections. The other highly visible opposition party, PDP-Laban [Pilipino Democratic Party-Lakas Ng Bayan], is also expected to take part.

The cardinal said that the current problems confronting the Philippines were moral, "So I have a duty to speak out." He said there were at least three "root causes" of the social divisions in the country: A weakening of the principle of checks and balances, the continued suspension of human rights, and a growing militarization.

Cardinal Sin and Mr Marcos "could -- and actually did -- usurp the National Assembly's lawmaking power as well as erode the independence of the judiciary." He called the "suppression of the freedom of the press, of speech and peaceful assembly" and "immorality... too self-evident to require much explanation." Citing what he called the "huge" 250,000-strong Philippine Military, he said: "Sure it cannot be just to fight a (communist) New People's Army which the military estimates at no more than a few thousands."

He [words indistinct] at take sides in the debate within the opposition over whether to boycott the National Assembly elections. But he said that everyone has a right to a fair election and "to deny anyone this right is to commit an injustice."

NPA 'NAVY' TRANSPORTING ARMS, MEN TO MINDANAO

HK231410 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 23 Feb 84 pp 1, 6

[Text] The New People's Army, military arm of the Communist Party of the Philippines, has organized its own "navy" to transport firearms and personnel to unguarded shores of Northern Mindanao.

Lt. Gen. Fidel V. Ramos, Armed Forces vice chief of staff, learned of the activation of the NPA "Bagong Navy ng Bayan" when he made a flying visit to provinces in Region X two days ago and met with local government officials and military commanders in the area. In the series of meetings, Ramos, who is concurrent chief of Philippine Constabulary and of the Integrated National Police, was told of dissident plans to disrupt the forthcoming May 14 Batasang Pambansa elections. Ramos ordered military field commanders in the area to be extra vigilant in countering dissident attacks against any symbol of government.

Brig. Gen. Servando Lara, commander of the 2nd Infantry Brigade of the 4th Division, said that lately, at least once a week, a remote civilian home defense detachment is disarmed by NPA elements.

OFFICIALS WORRY AS OVERSEAS WORKERS LOSE JOBS

HK230651 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 22 Feb 84 pp 1, 8

[Text] A number of Arab countries, particularly those known as the Gulf states, have started to terminate the services of Filipino workers in a bid to cut down their huge developmental expenditures. This was disclosed yesterday by leaders in the manpower export industry who expressed concern over the reported move of these countries to abrogate the contracts of Filipino workers.

Industry sources told the BULLETIN yesterday that if the phasing out of Filipino workers continue unabated, it would create a chain reaction harmful to the country, ranging from a reduction in the dollar remittances from these sources to the aggravation of the unemployment problem. Latest statistics of the Ministry of Labor and Employment (MOLE) showed that there are about 300,000 Filipino workers in the Middle East. These workers remitted a total of \$1 billion last year. The gradual phasing out of Filipino workers in the Middle East actually started late last year. First to be hit was Aramco which was forced to reduce the number of its Filipino workers by several hundreds. The latest retrenchment will affect about 1,000 Filipino hospital workers in Tabuk, Jeddah, and Khaniq, all in Saudi Arabia.

Sources at the Overseas Placement Association of the Philippines (OPAP) said that the Filipino hospital personnel, employed by the Ministry of Defense and Aviation of Saudi Arabia, were given only up to Feb 29. However, the Whittaker International Service Co., an American firm, expressed hope that Saudi officials will give the workers a reprieve of one month to enable them to look for other jobs.

In view of the continuing slump in the overseas manpower industry, the OPAP, through its president, Emilio C. Bonoan, proposed that the ministry concentrate on the promotion of manpower export not only in the Middle East but also in other nations, such as in Africa and South America.

With completion [as published] growing on all fronts, Bonoan said, the Philippine Overseas Employment Authority (POEA) streamlined its screening procedures for all departing Filipino workers.

BRUNEI

REPORTAGE ON INDEPENDENCE DAY CELEBRATION

Rally Held

BK230755 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 22 Feb 84

[Text] Brunei Darussalam celebrated its first national day with a spectacular rally at the Stadium Hassanal Bolkiah this morning. The programs for the occasion included a combine school band performance, traditional dances, and silat [traditional art of self-defense] demonstrations. Heads of states and heads of governments from nearly 70 countries and thousands of Brunei citizens joined his majesty the sultan and the Yang Dipertuan Negeri Sultan Hassanal Bolkiah to witness the historic 2 and 1/2-hour ceremony. Among the dignitaries present were their majesties the king and queen of Malaysia; Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed and Datuk Sri Datin Paduka Dr Siti Hasmah, President Marcos of the Philippines; the Thai premier, General Tun Prem Tinsulanon; Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew; and Prince Charles of Britain.

Military Parade, Banquet

BK240349 Hong Kong AFP in English 0326 GMT 24 Feb 84

[By Peter Spence]

[Text] Bandar Seri Begawan, Feb 24 (AFP) -- A military parade watched by royal and VIP guests virtually brought the curtain down today on Brunei's first national day independence celebrations. Army units, including tanks, moved past the saluting base where the tiny sultanate's rule, Sir Muda Hassanal Bolkiah, took the salute. Seated besides him on a place of honor was Britain's Prince Charles dressed in white naval officers uniform.

Other royal guests attending were the king of Malaysia the sultan of Johore, who will take over as Malaysia's king in April, kings and princes from the Pacific islands, the Gulf, and presidents, prime ministers and other guests from throughout the world.

After the army march past units of the Royal Bruneian Navy, including fast patrol craft equipped with Exocet missiles, sailed past up Brunei River while helicopter gunships flew overhead.

The thousands of guests invited for these royal celebrations started leaving today. Among the last to leave will be Prince Charles, who tomorrow visits the installations of Shell-Brunei and then the battalion of the Gurkhas at their jungle training camp. He will fly back to Britain tomorrow evening. For Bruneians the celebrations will continue another week with cultural displays and fireworks.

Speaking at a gala banquet at the Royal Palace last night, the sultan confirmed his country's intention to cut back on oil production -- its major source of revenue -- to draw out its reserves. He said that "as oil is a depleting resource it is my desire to see Brunei's oil production kept at a more rational level in keeping with the need to prolong the prosperity now enjoyed by my people." He also said in a reference to Britain's break with the Crown agents, that "I would like to see our overseas assets more expertly managed."

The sultan said that Brunei, which joined the now six-nation Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) one week after gaining full independence January 1, had very close relations with ASEAN and Islamic countries but would not forget old friends like Britain. And he turned to Prince Charles sitting at his side and thanked him for coming here as representative of his mother the queen.

LEADERS DISCUSS BILATERAL, ASEAN RELATIONS

Mahathir, Marcos Talks

BK231243 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 23 Feb 84

[Text] Malaysia and the Philippines have agreed to step up bilateral relations. The agreement was made during a meeting between Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir and President Marcos in Brunei Darussalam this afternoon. The two leaders also discussed issues related to the common border. Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir told Mr Marcos that Malaysia has amended its sea laws. The president assured that his country will soon do the same. The move is expected to promote better understanding between the two countries.

Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir is in Brunei Darussalam for that country's national day celebrations.

Suharto, Marcos Meet

BK231317 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 23 Feb 84

[Text] The promotion of economic cooperation between Indonesia and the Philippines was the main subject of talks between President Suharto and President Ferdinand Marcos this afternoon following the ceremonies marking Brunei's national day celebrations.

Minister-State Secretary Sudharmono told newsmen in Bandar Seri Begawan that the two ASEAN leaders did not discuss political problems nor did they touch on the possibility of an ASEAN summit conference. On economic relations, the two heads of state also discussed cooperation in the oil sector. The Philippines buy some 10,000 barrels of oil from Indonesia per day. During the Suharto-Marcos meeting, talks were also held between Philippine and Indonesian ministers.

Zia Meets Sultan, Suharto, Chin

BK240559 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 23 Feb 84

[Excerpt] The president, General Mohammad Ziaul Haq, had a meeting with Sultan Hassanal Bolkiah of Brunei Darussalam in Bandar Seri Begawan this afternoon. Prospects of cooperation between the two countries in various fields were mainly discussed during the talks which lasted half an hour. The president informed the sultan about the discussions he has already had with the Brunei minister of planning who had been acting as minister in waiting. These discussions covered various areas in which Pakistan had achieved progress. The sultan expressed special affection for Pakistan, emphasizing the need links between the two countries, and expressed appreciation that the president had taken time to come to Brunei Darussalam to participate in the celebrations.

The president told him that the Islamic link is the main factor which prompted him to decide that Pakistan must be represented at the highest level at the celebrations on the emergence of Brunei Darussalam as a sovereign and independent Islamic state. The president extended an invitation to the sultan to visit Pakistan which was happily accepted. Radio Pakistan's representative Tanvir Siddiqui understands that some delegations are expected to be exchanged shortly between Pakistan and Brunei Darussalam.

President Mohammad Ziaul Haq also had a meeting with President Suharto of Indonesia during which ways and means for strengthening bilateral relations were discussed. Prospects of regional cooperation and the situation in the Middle East also came up for discussion. The two leaders hoped that substantive progress will be made during the meeting of the Indonesia-Pakistan economic and cultural cooperation expected to be held during the first half of this year. They also discussed the progress achieved in regional cooperation in their respective regions. The Pakistan president apprised the Indonesian president that Pakistan would continue to make its contribution so that South Asia could emulate the success that has been achieved in ASEAN region.

During the exchange of views on the Middle East, the two presidents expressed concern and anxiety at the situation resulting from the unfortunate continued conflict between Iran and Iraq. As the two presidents were meeting, the foreign ministers of the two countries had also an exchange of views on the Middle East situation as well as the Southeast Asian region with particular reference to Kampuchea. Both of them shared the concern in regard to possible deterioration of the situation in both the Middle East and Southeast Asia regions unless some efforts were made to arrest the present trend.

Another foreign dignitary to call on the Pakistan president in Bandar Seri Begawan was the prime minister of the Republic of Korea, Mr Chin Ui-chong. The discussion mostly related to bilateral relations. Both leaders expressed satisfaction at the substantial progress made during the past few years in bilateral relations. The president told the prime minister that Pakistan's economic progress during the past 6 to 7 years is better than most developing countries. However, Pakistan would like to gain from the experiences of Korea in this field. The president hoped that the visits by various groups of South Korean industrialists sent to Pakistan during the past few months would result in the establishment of joint ventures and investment by private enterprises of South Korea and Pakistan. He said Pakistan would be appointing soon its ambassador to South Korea.

Mr Chin expressed South Korea's desire to expand economic elations with Pakistan. He appreciated Pakistan's decision to upgrade relations to the diplomatic level. The prime minister of the Republic of Korea renewed the invitation to President Mohammad Ziaul Haq to visit South Korea. The president renewed his invitation to the South Korean president to visit Pakistan. He also invited the South Korean prime minister to visit Pakistan.

Informal ASEAN Summit

BK231144 Hong Kong AFP in English 1114 GMT 23 Feb 84

[Text] Bandar Seri Begawan, Feb 23 (AFP) -- Heads of government of the six members of the anti-communist Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) were believed to be holding their first summit meeting here today. Diplomatic sources said that Presidents Suharto of Indonesia and Ferdinand Marcos of the Philippines, and Prime Ministers Mahatir Mohamed of Malaysia, Lee Kuan Yew of Singapore and General Prem Tinsulanon of Thailand were gathering at the royal palace here this evening with their host, Brunei's Sultan Sir Muda Hassanal Bolkiah, prior to the gala banquet at the palace. Leaders of the six nations began bilateral meetings last night shortly after arriving here and an ASEAN diplomatic source said today that officials from the six poweres breakfasted together this morning.

There was no official confirmation but it was generally considered natural that the six states should take advantage of Brunei's independence gathering to discuss issues of common concern. These cover a wide range, from economic cooperation to military concentration, particularly in the face of growing Soviet military strength in the strategic Southeast Asian region. Brunei has repeatedly stressed its desire to cooperate in regional defence. When this tiny but oil-wealthy state joined ASEAN one week after obtaining full independence at the beginning of the year, the country's foreign minister, Prince Mohamed Bolkiah, said that his country "would do its utmost to make a concrete contribution to the fulfillment of ASEAN's aims, especially the maintenance of peace, stability and economic progress in the region."

The 36-year-old Sandhurst trained brother of the country's ruler stressed that paramount among the day-to-day international issues which affected Brunei as much as the other ASEAN nations was "the need for peace in the region without which progress in other directions is hampered." And when he attended an ASEAN ministerial meeting in Singapore in June 1982, Prince Mohamed said that being a small country Brunei attached great importance to the principle of non-interference. "We see ourselves as physically a part of ASEAN. Any threat to ASEAN is a threat to Brunei."

Meanwhile, a Filipino press source said that President Marcos would be sounding out the possibility of financial aid to his debt-ridden country from Brunei which rides high on a crest of oil wealth.

Manila Summit Likely

OW231229 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 23 Feb 84

[Excerpt] There is a strong possibility that leaders of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations will hold a summit meeting in Manila this year. President Marcos has been meeting on a one-to-one basis with leaders of ASEAN who are currently in Brunei. The ASEAN leaders were ready to discuss such thorny issues as the Sabah claim, the Kampuchea question, and the war in Afghanistan.

Brunei's ruler Sultan Hassanal Bolkiah has indicated his willingness to help resolve the issues. Bolkiah is playing host to a number of world leaders who are in Brunei for the freedom-day rites.

Marcos Interview

HK240054 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 23 Feb 84

[Excerpts] During an interview with newsmen in the Brunei capital, the president appeared happy about the outcome of the 2-day trip. He had bilateral discussions with other ASEAN leaders. In his talk with newsmen, President Marcos said an ASEAN summit may be held in Manila this year to discuss problems affecting regional relations. The president said, among the matters that may be discussed in the proposed summit are the issues of the Philippine claim on Sabah, the Kampuchean conflict, and regional cooperation, economic development, and security. The date for the summit may be decided in later consultations among ASEAN leaders. Al Dovar of FEBC has more details:

[Begin recording] There is a possibility that an ASEAN summit may be held in Manila, following bilateral meetings of the ASEAN leaders who are in Brunei for the National Day rites. President Marcos told newsmen today, however, that while he believed a summit should be held, he would not venture to say that there was one in the offing. In talking about the possible summit, the president said that one key issue would be the Sabah question. Other issues could be the conflicts in Kampuchea and Afghanistan, the China Sea lanes, and uninhabited islands therein, now being claimed by various nations. The expectation that oil could be found around these islands has made this a hot issue. The Philippines has oral agreements regarding these islands with Beijing and Taipei.

In response to a question about the common headache worrying ASEAN leaders, the president said, it is subversion, and how to deal with it. They are also worried about the possibility of a third world war. He said that a single [word indistinct] act might motivate the two big fellows, meaning America and Russia, to do something rash. [end recording]

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